PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,404—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
11th Feb.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
25th "	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6535
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
11th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Tenders for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these Regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb 1905.
KARA	4,255	Sellier	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,255	X	3rd March 1905.
ARMANA BEHIE	6,635	Guionnet	31st March "

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers and every other information for Travellers, sent Post Free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th February, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th February, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th February, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th February, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MORMUGAO, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY.

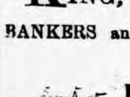
S. S. "BULIMBA," 3,000 tons, on or about 9th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 2,800 tons, on or about 17th February.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 6th February, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX G.	Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX G.	Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	5th Mar. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Collodani	7,588	20th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Creglietto	5,893	5th Apr. 1905,
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,150	20th " "
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th " "
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	9th June 1905.

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 490	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 630

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd, and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares.

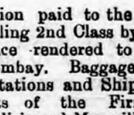
Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
RIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	28th Feb, 1905.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 330.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 950.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	9th	February.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	25th	"
ARABIA	G. Read	3398	14th	March.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716	21st	"
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	22nd	April.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5166	29th	"
BRITANNIA	G. Garrick	3069	18th	May.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	7th	June.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FROM

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS,

MADRAS

AND

LONDON.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT, SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

IMPORTERS OF

ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GRECIAN, TURKISH, PROVISION OILMANSTORES

of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.

ANCHOVIES FILETS AND ANTIPASTE
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins, SAUSAGES MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE,
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand,"
PRICES VERY MODERATE. A TRIAL SOLICITED

FLAT WATCHES.

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

	Rs.
18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
Silver do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR ARTISTIC AND PLEASING DESIGNS

in every description of Fancy and Plain Tiles for Staircases, Fire-places, Cabinets, etc. White Glazed Tiles, French, Ceramic, Mosaic, Pavement Tiles, Italian Pavement Tiles of various designs, and Tiles of every possible description for the Beautification of Homes and Building pay a visit to the

ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cooks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS. MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER,
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FITZGERALD BROS.

ALL NEW CIRCUS,

AND MENAGERIE OF

HIGHLY EDUCATED WILD ANIMALS.

THE GREATEST CIRCUS ORGANIZATION THAT HAS EVER VISITED THE EAST.

BEST AND BIGGEST OF ALL.

THE HISTORY-MAKING CIRCUS OF THE 20TH CENTURY.

COMMENCING

SATURDAY, FEB, 11TH.

In organizing this Exhibiton for the Indian tour, the Management have been prompted by a desire to present to the public patronage a Show, which would have both the characteristics of

NOVELTY AND INTRINSIC EXCELLENCE.

There has been too great a similarity of Exhibitions under canvas, and amusement Patrons have been called upon to pay for that which they have seen so many times before. The constant repetition has become wearisome and monotonous. The same stale jokes of the clown and the same general CIRCUS and MENAGERIE features.

From all this we have made an ENTIRELY NEW DEPARTURE. Australia's Grandest and best AMUSEMENT ENTERPRISE.

THE GREATEST WILD ANIMAL ACTS IN THE WORLD!

From Carl Hagenbeck's, Hamburg,

THE MARVELLOUS LION AND ELEPHANT ACT.

The Perfection of Animal Training.

After doing several sensational tricks this act finishes by the Elephant mounting a tricycle with the Lion on his back and pedalling several times round the ring.

THE WONDERFUL TIGER AND HORSE PERFORMANCES!

The only TIGER riding a Jockey act!!

THE COMIC ELEPHANT AND PONY!!!

These acts take place in a specially constructed ring 40 feet diameter with iron bars 18 feet high Introduced by HERR ERNST ZAPF.

PRICES.

	Rs. as.
Boxes, 6 seats	24 0
Single seats in Boxes and front Circle	4 0
Chairs on raised platform	3 0
2nd Chairs	2 0
Stalls	1 0
Gallery, natives only	0 8

Doors Open, 8-15. Overture, 9-15.

Box Plan now on view at SOUNDY & Co.

HAL GEORGE, Representative.

S. S. "PROME."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

As the Cargo in foreholl took fire when the Steamer was partially loaded, Consignees whose Cargo may be FOUND DAMAGED either by fire or water are requested to pay a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of their Goods and to sign Average Bond if called upon to do so by the Undersigned before obtaining Delivery Orders.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 4th February, 1905.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION of FINE and INDUSTRIAL ARTS at the Sir J. J. SCHOOL of ARTS, Bombay.

OPEN DAILY from 8 A.M. to 8-30 P.M.

ADMISSION FURTHER REDUCED TO 4 ANNAS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION).

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SCRAP COPPER AND BRASS AND ROOF LAMP TOPS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY the 8th February, 1905, for the purchase of about 30 tons of SCRAP COPPER and BRASS and 200 ROOF LAMP TOPS which can be seen on application to the Undersigned at General Stores, Parel.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each tender form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Company having to prove anything by the tra saction. Only cash Currency of Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposit and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier prior to delivery, which must be completed within a month of acceptance of Tender.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB, General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's office, Parel,
Bombay 19th January 1905.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, RAILS, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, BRASS AND STEEL SCRAP, AXLES AND TYRES, OLD LANCASHIRE BOILERS AND OLD FILES, &c., &c.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February, 1905, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, and the Assistant Storekeeper, at Jhansi.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more Material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB, General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 31st Jan. 1905.

TAPE WORMS. These pests expelled in a few hours, particulars and "BOOK OF RECIPES" for cure of various ailments both free, State age.

HIGSON, Box 31, North St. Nottingham, England.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SULTAN	2334	Burmeister	13th Feb, 1905.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES, Agent.

4, Medows Street, Bombay. 3rd January, 1905.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND, of Rupees (40) Forty, per Share for the year ended 30 June, 1904, has been declared and made payable on and after THURSDAY, the 9th day of February, 1905, at the Registered Office of the Company on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 1st day of February, 1905.

JEEWANDAS & CO., Agents.

No 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, 4th February, 1905.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ANGELA, wife of MANUEL PEDRO de SOUZA FRANKLIN and her husband the said MANUEL PEDRO de SOUZA FRANKLIN, both residents of Panjim, Goa, EMILY, wife of FRANK ROZARIO and her husband the said FRANK ROZARIO, both residents of Karachi (by their duly constituted Attorney MARIA TERESA De LIMA of Bombay Portuguese inhabitant), ANNETTA, widow of BENIGNO De SA of Bombay Portuguese inhabitant, MARY STELLA AVITABILE, wife of GUSTAVE AVITABILE and her husband the said GUSTAVE AVITABILE, both now of Naples in Italy Christian inhabitants, by their duly constituted Attorney Mr. Alfredo Collaco, of Bombay Civil Engineer and Thomas Edward De Lima de Sousa, also of Naples Portuguese inhabitant by his duly constituted Attorney Annie De Quadros wife of Michael Rosario De Quadros Et C. C. of Bombay Portuguese inhabitant have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property all persons having any claim to the said property by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, inheritance or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned at their office No. 18 Church Gate St. Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from this date otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to such claim if any:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground about triangular in shape containing by admeasurement 13,670 square yards be the same, little, more or less, Registered in the Rent Rolls of the Pension and Tax by Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 397, new No. 2084, Old Survey No. 84, and New Survey No. 7126 and 7129 and standing in the said Rent Rolls of the Collector of Bombay, in the name of Anthony George De Ga, situate at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill without the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, with the messuages, Bungalow, outhouses and buildings standing thereon, Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3141, and Street No, 20-22 and bounded as follows:—on or towards the North and East sides thereof by the said Altamont Road, and on or towards the West and South sides by the property now or lately of Rustomjee Eduljee Bottlewalla and which said land and buildings are now in the occupation of Mrs. Chaudunbai H. A. Hormusjee, a tenant of the said Vendors.—Dated this 2nd day of February, 1905.

SMETHAM BYRNE & NOBLE, Attorneys for the Purchaser.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	46 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 2	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 12	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	5 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.

60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON FEB. 4.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 3-4	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£99 1-3	= + 1-2
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	= + 1-4
3 1-2 per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 7-8	= unchanged

SILVER—

Spot in London	23 3-16	= — 1-16
2 months hence	27 7-8	= — 1-16
Spot in New York	61 3-8	= — 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·15	= unchanged
Berlin	20·49	= do
New York Demand	4·88 1-8	= + 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= do
3 " " "	2 1-2 per cent	= do
6 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8 per cent	= do

LETTERS—

Day to day loans	2 1-4 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	2 3-8 per cent	= do

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £100,000 for South America.

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 17 9-16 J.-F., sellers quiet

WHEAT—

White Delhi 30 5-8 J.F, value quiet but steady

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore 34 1-2 J.-F. sellers
Brown 31 1-2 F.-M., sellers } firmer

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian steady. Manchester steady. Total sales 10,000. Spot 4·03 plus 6. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 9-16. Sold on speculation and for Export, 1,000. Imports nil. Futures closed quiet but steady.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
3·99 +3	3·94 +3	3·97 +3
May-June	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**
4·00 +3	4·03 +4	4·04 +3
Aug.-Sept.	**Sep.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**
4·05 +2	4·06 +2	4·07 +2½

Receipts at U S Ports	14,000
Do. last year	25,000
Exports to Great Britain	11,000
Do. do Continent	20,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	7·60	
Futures, month of March	7·19	+1
Do. do. July	7·37	+2

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	7 1-4	
Futures, month of May	7·22	+1
Do. do. Aug.	7·35	+1
Tone at close	steady.	

COTTON.

	Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	960,000
Afloat American	210,000
Stock in London	13,000
Total visible supply	3,920,000—180,000
Do do East Indian	160,000
Quantity in sight	9,050,000+210,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 4th February, 1905:—

Cotton	12,436 bales.
Wheat	23,792 ovrs.
Linseed	6,457 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,635 "
Gingellyseed	18,417 "
Poppyseed	208 "
Groundnuts	1,095 "
Castorseed	2,539 "
Rice	7,114 "
Myrabolams	2,083 "
Oatmeal	17,151 "
Mowraseed	144 "
Gram	981 "
Joowar	6,480 "
Maize	294 "

BOMBAY, FEB. 6.

Exchange—Tone quiet

Bank T. T. 1s. 4 1-32d

Bank Demand 1s. 4 1-16d

Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 1-4

Do 6 do do 1s. 4 11-32d.

French Francs	3 do	do	170 1-2
Marks	3 do	do	138 3-4
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight		138
Shanghai	30 do	do	194
Japan	30 do	do	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady

Cash	98-7
1st Settlement 1st March	98-7

Money Market,—Tone steady.

BANK RATE,—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 2nd February	6	do
Bank of Bengal do 10th November	6	do
Bank of Madras do 24th January	6	do

Bank of Bombay cash balance 11 1-2 lakhs up.

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone. Firm.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	5	11	0
Rapeseed.—Tone. Firm.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	3	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5	11	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	12	0
Poppyseed.—Tone strong.			
Ready	6	4	0
Castorseed—Tone firm.			
Ready	28	0	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone firm.			
Howree Khandeish	Rs.	43	
15 per cent Mixed	"	42	
25 per cent. "	"	41	
50 per cent. "	"	39	
Black Kutnee "	"	36 to 3	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—quiet.

Estimated sales	bales	10,000
Imports	do.	14,000

Feb.-Mch.	Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May
3·99	3·93	3·96
May-June	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**
3·98	4·02	4·03
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**
4·04	4·05	4·06

COTTON.—The local market is very excited, with a good enquiry from Native dealers to cover sales and from the Mills for ready cotton. Prices are more or less nominal as sellers are withdrawing.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal (B.-G.) (Ry. terms)	163	153	...	Ready	25 Feb
Bengals (M.G.) (Ry. terms)	166	156	...		do
Sind-Punjab M G.	...	165	155	...	do
Oomrawatee (descpts) (M.-G.)	172	166	...		do
Khandeish	do.	...	164	158	do
Jalgaon	do	...	166	160	do
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) / Karanja do, do, do, / Akola do, do, do,	174	168	...		do
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	181	175	...		do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	174	168	...		do
Nagpore and Kampti	do	176	170	...	do
Broach (M.-G.)	...	200	195	...	25 Feb.
Do. do	...	204	...	200	15-25 March
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	...	188	25 May
Westerns	...	...	...	178	do

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	steady
Good Bhowanggore	.....
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 3-4
3 per cent Rentes	99 1-2
2 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 7-8
Bar Silver	28 3-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending the 28th January, as compared with the statement of the 4th February:—

	Jan. 28.	Feb. 4.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,00
Public Deposits at Head Office	43,35,305	51,68,584
Public Deposits at Branches	34,45,841	32,04,348
Other Deposits	7,26,88,973	7,36,53,233
Post Bills	9,102	13,288
Sundries	15,98,684	15,03,905
Rs.	10,03,87,905	10,19,48,358
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,22,39,959	1,22,19,601
Other authorised Securities	11,32,977	23,97,163
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	65,83,806	71,14,637
Loans do. do. do.	1,01,28,357	1,00,00,912
Bills discounted and purchased	3,96,40,232	3,83,83,292
Dead Stock	2,37,220	2,37,45
Stamps and Stationery	4,417	4,394
Balances with other Banks	4,97,746	5,41,778
Sundries	97,379	1,24,189
Cash	2,97,22,681	3,08,64,946
Rs.	10,03,87,865	10,19,48,358

SUIT AGAINST THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HEARING.

YESTERDAY in the High Court, before the specially constituted Court consisting of the Hon. Mr Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, was called on the suit brought against the University of Bombay and the members of the Provisional Syndicate with a view to restrain the latter from conducting the executive business of the University. Mr. Lowndes and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta and ten other Fellows of the University. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, acting Advocate General, with Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defendants, the University of Bombay, and the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the Vice-Chancellor, and eleven other Fellows who have been elected a Provisional Syndicate to conduct the executive business of the University.

Mr. Raikes said he was asked to request their Lordships to let the matter stand over. Similar questions had arisen about the other Universities in India, and the matter was being generally dealt with by a Bill introduced into the Legislative Council of H. E. the Viceroy on the 3rd inst. Information had been received that the Bill would probably become law on Friday. That being so, it would be taking up their Lordships' time unnecessarily to ask them to go into the matter, consider the question, and pass a decision, which, if arrived at in time, would be superseded by law on Friday. Probably it had come to their Lordships' knowledge that a Bill was introduced and what the general effect of it was. The Court would be in a better position to deal with the matter finally after the passing of the Bill than before, as then they would know how the law stood. Meanwhile, should they proceed, it would be, as it were, dealing with the state of the law, which would last only till Friday. On these grounds he had been instructed to ask that the matter might be allowed to stand over.

Mr. Lowndes, in reply, said that the matter was entirely in their Lordships' discretion, but he could not understand how the Judges could take judicial notice about the introduction of the Bill; he also failed to understand how the Judges could take judicial congnisance of the point that the Bill would probably be passed on Friday. It was for them to consider these propositions. The Bill might have been introduced, but whether it would be passed lay on "the knees of the gods." The plaintiffs having filed their suit for a declaration whether particular acts were right or wrong, according to the state of the law, were entitled to a decision, and the suit was brought before the Court by consent of parties, and he submitted the consent could not be varied against the wishes of the plaintiffs. The Court had been asked to hold in the suit that the Act, passed by the Government of India bore a certain interpretation. The independence of Government the Judges would rather be unwilling to recognise; such interference on the part of the Government was likely to nullify the Court's decision, if not to prevent it.

Mr. Raikes said that it was not to nullify, but to supersede.

Mr. Lowndes said that the Judges held independent authority from the Crown, and they could give their decision; they could declare what the law was, as constituted by the Act, at the time the suit was filed.

Mr. Raikes said that the adjournment was agreed to at the last hearing, when they were not aware about the Bill. Their Lordships had, no doubt, discretion to try the suit, and decide it too. The only question was whether the Court would go into the suit, when the result was likely to be absolutely nugatory; the fate of the Bill would be decided on Friday one way or the other.

Mr. Justice Russell said that, under the circumstances, the proper course was to adjourn it for further hearing.

Mr. Lowndes said the adjournment should be "sine die," for the Bill being a sledge-hammer, they should wait until it dropped. (Laughter.)

The hearing was adjourned "sine die."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 4.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave of absence for three months under Articles 246 and 269 of the Civil Service Regulations combined with furlough for three months and seventeen days under Articles 233 and 308 b of the said Regulations is granted to Mr J Morison B-at-L Personal Assist to the Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept with effect from the 15th Feb or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr R F Lowis 5th officiating 3rd Assist Supt Port Blair is granted privilege leave for three months with furlough for six months in continuation with effect from the date on which he avails himself of the leave.

Mr H Holmwood I C S, took his seat as an officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 23rd Jan 1905.

The services of the Reverend B Kitchin are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his duties at Jubbulpur.

The services of the Reverend P G Bruce Austin are placed at the disposal of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his duties at Ranikhet.

The services of the Rov J G Philip junior chaplain of the Church of Scotland are placed at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief in India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr C O Hanson Deputy Conservator of Forests 3rd grade on the Punjab-Central Provinces combined list is permitted at his own request to resign his appointment with effect from the 1st Feb

Mr J W Oliver Conservator of Forests 1st grade on leave is permitted to retire from the service of Govt with effect from the 11th Dec

From the same date the following promotions are made:—Mr F B Bryant Conservator of Forests 2nd officiating 1st grade Upper Burma is confirmed in the latter grade. Mr H Slade Conservator of Forests 3rd officiating 2nd grade Upper Burma is confirmed in the ater grade. Mr L Mercer Officiating Conservator of Forests 3rd grade United Provinces is confirmed in that grade.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Barlow Executive Engineer 1st grade Bengal is at his own request permitted to retire from the service of from the service of Govt with effect from the 10th Feb under the provisions of Article 661 of the Civil Service Regulation.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—Lieutenant—Robert Prince 1st Battalion, The King's Liverpool Regiment Double Company Officer 12th Duttram's Rifles. Dated 7th January. Geoffrey Seton Gordon, 1st Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment; officiating Squadron Officer 35th Scinde Horse. Dated 10th January. George Clark Denton 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment; Double Company Officer 30th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 10th January.

"PULMOTONES."

For the relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and Chest Complaints Generally.

DIRECTIONS.—Take one or two Pulmotones two or three times daily.

EACH

"PULMOTONE"

CONTAINS

Guaiacol

Quinine

Hypophosphite

Calcium "

Ferric "

Sodium "

Potassium "

Manganese "

Strychnine "

1-8 per cent.

KEMP & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

COTTON—February 5, in England, Sir George Cotton K. B, suddenly of apoplexy in his sixty-fourth year.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HUNT—LEWIS—February 6, at All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, by the Revd. J. A. Sellar, N. C. Hunt to Nellie daughter of the late William Lewis, of Heaton, Mersey, Manchester.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PADFIELD—January 30, at Murree, the wife of Rev W H G Padfield, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BROWNE—NICOLAY—January 26, at St Oswald's, Baklob, Punjab, by the Rev W H Bush, Charles Michael Browne, D.S.O., Royal Engineers, Survey of India, youngest son of the late Lt Col C M Browne, Indian Staff Corps, to Isabel, daughter of Francis Gilbert Lovell Nicolay.

DEATHS.

BALDWIN—January 30, at Mardan, Cyril Melfort, infant son of Major and Mrs G M Baldwin aged 16 months.

EDMUNDS—January 29, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, William Hill Edmunds, late of the Government Secretariat, U P, aged fifty-three years.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 5h. 56m. High water, 1-8m., 1-14a. Low water, 7-7m., 6-51a.

First Criminal Sessions.

Chamber of Commerce: Ballot for an Elective Port Trustee, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, School of Art, 8 a.m. to 8-30 p.m.

Banquet of the President, Bombay Municipal Corporation; to H. E. the Governor, 8-15 p.m.

POLO.—T will be a game at 4-30 o'clock this evening.

REPORTED THEFT.—Dr. Treasurywalla, residing on the second storey of a house on the Ormiston Road, reports the theft of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 692 from several cupboards in his room during his absence from home on Saturday last.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY PORBUNDER—During the month of January the number of patients treated in this dispensary was 2, 533. Among them the number of new admissions was 817, classified as stated below:—Hindus, 657; Mussalmans, 146; Parsees, 5; and other castes, 9. The average daily attendance was 82.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar Beira, and Delagoa Bay, per extra s. s. Bulimba, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Thursday, the 9th February. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—The weather this side is unsettled, writes our Bhownagar correspondent. On Saturday the sky was overcast and a smart shower of rain fell, while reports of showers of rain having fallen at Ujalvar, Botad and Kunkavar have reached here. These showers are calculated to damage the wheat crops, which at Kunkavar side has already been damaged through heavy frost. At several places vegetable plants have perished owing to the severe weather. On Sunday the temperature at Ghadechi was 38deg. in the shade at 6 a.m.

A HEAVY FINE.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P.H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris charged Ismail Mahomed, a young Mahomedan, with stealing a lota of the value of 12 annas, the property of one Priyanand Mayadi, Mr. R. S. Pandit, Bar-at-Law, defended the accused. The evidence showed that the complainant is employed in a shop at Pydhownie. On Friday last the accused picked up a lota that was lying in the shop and was walking away with it when the complainant saw him and raised an alarm. The accused dropped the pot and began to run away. He was, however, chased and arrested by the neighbours. The accused denied the charge, and said that as he was suspected of theft and beaten he began to run away when he was arrested. His Worship on the evidence held the charge proved, and taking into consideration the fact that this was his first offence, and that he was very young, fined him Rs. 300, with an alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. D. BALDUINO.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer D. Balduino, Capt. O. Canepa, which arrived here from Europe on Sunday morning:

From New-York—Miss A L Yoder.

From Genoa and Naples.—Mr V V Chetti, Mr and Miss A Colonnello and 2 children, Sister Ella, Mrs Hickie, Miss A Hill, Mrs W F Lyow, Mr M Mazza Mr E S C Morton, Sister Alice Margaret, Miss C M Powell, Miss G Powell, Sister Rachel, Mrs H R Scott, Miss Shacklock, Mrs S P Thomas and child, Miss E M Trail-Christie and Viscount de Wrem, Consul General for Portugal.

From Port Said—Mr S Bettino.

THE "North China Daily News" of Shanghai says:—"We hear on good authority that the Russian cruiser "Askold" has taken on board during the past few weeks more than a thousand tons of Cardiff coal. As no vital part of the machinery has been removed, and it is believed duplicate parts have been obtained for the parts which were taken away, we have reason to believe that the cruiser intends to make an effort to slip out of the Harbour and join the Baltic fleet, should that Fleet reach Chinese waters and an opportunity of escaping from the river arise."

Grimault's Skin Soap, so justly renowned for its cleansing and curative properties in removing dobie's itch, &c, prevents all skin diseases; it is nice to use, has a most refreshing smell and should always be used in hot countries for washing and shaving.

DEATH OF SIR GEORGE COTTON.

WE regret to announce the death of Sir George Cotton, K. B., which took place in England on Sunday last, suddenly of apoplexy, in his sixty-fourth year. He was a member of the well-known firm of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., and finally retired from this country in May 1900. It was admitted on all hands that, in his retirement, Bombay lost one of its most popular European merchants and citizens, a gentleman of large-minded views and cosmopolitan sympathies who had been known to exercise a wide and beneficent influence over the different native communities of the city, whose esteem and good-will he had won by the suavity and simplicity of his manners and by his disinterested zeal in promoting their welfare. When he was nominated Sheriff of Bombay for the year 1897, the appointment was regarded as a fitting recognition of social and civic virtues, which had long previously gained him the respect and esteem of all classes of the community. When in June 1897, by the Jubilee Honours List, he was created a Knight of the United Kingdom, the honour was regarded as an acknowledgement of the many and valuable services rendered by him to the community in various fields of activity, conspicuous among which were his arduous and zealous exertions on behalf of the sufferers from the famine which prevailed at a then recent date. No less prominent in the field of his activities had been his self-imposed labours in the furtherance of technical education in this Presidency. The conspicuous part he had taken in all public movements; the active interest he had evinced in municipal affairs; the high positions he had filled as chairman of the directorate of the bank of Bombay, as chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, of the Mill-Owner's Association, of the Cotton Trade Association, of the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, &c., added to his personal suavity of manner and genial and conciliatory disposition, had placed Sir George Cotton in the forefront of our leading and influential citizens, and won for him the golden opinions of all who had come in contact with him; and his elevation to the high honour of a Knight elicited for him heart-felt congratulations on every side.

Sir George Cotton was an Irishman by birth. He first came out to India in 1863 as a manager of the East India Cotton Agency at Julgaum, and was afterwards appointed the agent of the Mofussil Company at Oomerawattee. He then formed the acquaintance of the late Mr. James Greaves, the general manager of the Mofussil Company, whose good opinion he soon gained, and was appointed the district manager of the company's agencies in Berar, Khangaum, Akola, and other places. So favourably was Mr. Greaves impressed with Mr. Cotton's intelligence and sterling abilities that he afterwards joined him in a partnership and began to trade under the name of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. The firm soon afterwards made a name for itself by its honest and straightforward mode of business, throughout Gujerat, and more particularly in Broach, to which Mr. Cotton's "camaraderie" contributed in a material degree. In Broach, as a member of the Local Board, and as chairman of the municipal managing committee, Mr. Cotton acquired large experience in the work of Indian municipalities; and took a leading share in providing as far as the funds would allow for the municipal wants of the city. While there, he was married to Miss White a daughter of Mr. White, a former Collector and Magistrate.

From Broach the firm turned its attention to the larger field which lay open in Bombay, with the result that the Empress, the Connaught, the Leopold, James Greaves, Howard and Bullough, and New Empress Mills were successively opened here under the auspices of the firm of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. A novel feature in the management of these new mills, which drew to them the attention of a large number of shareholders, European as well as Native, was that the agents, unlike the agents of other mills, agreed to receive no commission on the mere working of the mills, but contended themselves with a commission of ten per cent. on the actual profits of the concerns. The exigencies of the business of these mills rendered it necessary for Mr. Cotton to move from Broach to Bombay; and owing to the death of Mr. James Greaves, about the time, his son, Mr. John Greaves, was placed in charge of the Broach establishments. In addition to the business of the mills abovementioned, the firm of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. assumed charge of the Imperial and Anglo-Indian Mills. Since his arrival in Bombay, Sir George Cotton struck out a new path for himself in the mill industry of the city. His talents brought him into prominent notice as a very useful member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Mill Owners' Association, and the Cotton Trade Association, as well as of the Municipal Corporation. He rendered valuable service to the cause of technical education, and, as chairman of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, of which he was one of the founders gave a stimulus to its progress and advancement, Sir George Cotton rendered valuable service during the Hindu-Mahomedan riots of August, 1903. He was indefatigable in his efforts to restore order, and was one of the twelve special magistrates appointed by Government, who spent laborious days and sleep-less nights with the troops and police during the turmoil. He has never spared himself when good work had to be done either in the way of business, or for the public welfare. As a special magistrate, Sir George's counsels of peace obtained great weight in the communities, especially among the large body of Marathas, who were employed as mill-hands. Sir George Cotton also took a leading part in the Lord Harris memorial meetings, and in the public meetings held in regard to the Currency Act and the new Tariff Bill. He has always taken an intelligent part in all public movements and thereby gained the respect and good-will of all sanctions of the community.

In June, 1897, in the list of honours conferred in connection with the Queen-Empress's Diamond Jubilee, the Knighthood conferred upon our esteemed citizen, as Sheriff and President of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, stood conspicuous. Sir George Cotton received congratulations from every side; and the public journals, English and Native, were filled with panegyries of the man who "had assisted to make Bombay the second city in the Empire." There was a desire on the part of many Bombay people to give expression in a tangible manner to their congratulations upon the title conferred upon Sir George, but he emphatically expressed himself against such demonstration of honour to him especially at a time when the minds of the people were made uneasy by pestilence and famine. The Bombay Mill-Owners' Association, however, refused to be stopped in their desire in this direction: and at a meeting held on the 6th July, 1897, at which Sir George Cotton presided as chairman, an appreciative address was presented to him recounting his many services to the city.

As soon as it became known that Sir George Cotton was not likly to return to this country, a general desire was expressed on all hands that he should be honoured in a befitting manner before his departure from Bombay. A reception committee was formed, consisting of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, and others. In the result, a farewell entertainment was given to Sir George Cotton at the Bombay Town Hall, when a valedictory address was also presented to him, enclosed in a handsome silver casket. Following the example of the general body of citizens, the members of the Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association and others dealing in piece-goods met at the Association's Hall in the Mooljee Jaitha Cloth Market, when a farewell address was presented to Sir George Cotton, expressive of their sense of appreciation of the many eminent services rendered to the trade and industry of Bombay during his long sojourn here.

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEB. 7, 1905.

AFFAIRS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE Administration Report of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency would be more instructive if it contained all the interesting matter which is scrupulously kept out, instead of that which is given forth. A new volume has just made its appearance and deals with the official year 1903-4. Therefore it includes the account of the Viceroy's visit. The Bushire incident is very briefly referred to. "Here, unfortunately, a hitch in the arrangements ordered by the Persian Government for the reception of the Viceroy prevented His Excellency from landing. A deputation of the European and British Indian merchants of Bushire waited upon His Excellency on board the Hardinge on the 3rd and presented His Excellency with an address; and on the morning of the 4th December, the Viceroy, having concluded his tour, proceeded on his return voyage to India." This we knew already and much more besides, so no harm would have been done by an official record of the punishment of the Persian official who had failed in politeness to the head of the Government of India, and whether he still survives. No, Government officials do not tell us much of Gulf politics, so far as they concern India, and even when an opportunity occurs they promptly switch off what they regard as a dangerous current and turn the subject to that of the pearl fishery, which they tell us was prosperous in the year under report, and that although the take of pearls at Oman was not very large, prices ruled high. No case of piracy or disturbance occurred at sea or on the Pirate Coast, so all the pearls procured found their way into the market untainted by blood or stained with gunpowder. Pearls at Bahrein were of superior quality, and that of El Katr was a particularly prosperous one. Then, as if to pretend that the intention all along was to write the history of the political year, the compiler of the report comes back and treats us to a few stories of the Chiefs who delight in shindies, whenever they can get the chance.

Reference to Koweit and Nejd shows that much credence is not attached to reports of progress at Nejd. But there appears to be no doubt that Abdul Rehman bin Feysul-el-Saood strengthened his position very considerably during the year, and that his position in Riadh and the surrounding country is now secure. Such fighting as took place between him and the Amir of Nejd was in favour of the Wahabi Chief, who, from news which appears to be authentic, gained a very considerable victory in February last over Ibu Rashid's men at Sirr on the borders of the Kaseem country, three hundred of the latter having been killed. Ibu Rashid's standard, which was taken on the occasion, was sent into Koweit. Matters have been generally quiet since and the Wahabi success is considered to be likely to strengthen Sheikh Mubarek's position. Affairs in Shiraz were fairly quiet, as they also have been at Lingah. Sheikh Mahomed bin Khalifah bin Sayed, the ex-Arab chief of Lingah, arrived from the Arab coast with twelve followers and went up into the mountains. He wrote to the Deputy Governor, the Residency Agent and others, stating that he had no intention of creating a disturbance, but merely wished to lead a quiet life, and asking them to intercede with the Persian authorities on his behalf that he might be allowed to settle down in some place near Lingah. Later on he asked Sayed Hashim, the leading Mulla, to obtain a safe conduct for him. This was done, but the Sheikh refused to trust it without some further guarantees for his safety. Some Sirbazes with the Mujir-es-Sultaneh, the brother of the Governor of Bushire, were sent to Lingah and Sheikh Mahomed left for Katr towards the end of November. Piracies in the Gulf have not been numerous, only two being reported. In one of these a sailing vessel belonging to Karachi was attacked twenty miles beyond the outer buoy on the Shatt-el-Arab, two of the crew being killed and four hundred baskets of dates and the ship's gear taken. It is believed that the pirates had followed the ship down the river and attacked her when she had got outside and out of sight of land. The Government of India offered a reward of a thousand rupees for information which would lead to the discovery and conviction of the offenders, but we do not hear that it has had any practical result.

Muscat is generally the centre of activity in the Gulf. In the year reported upon a satisfactory record would have been furnished, had it not been for the sinister activity of the sons of the Sultan's old enemy, the late Saleh-bin-ali-al-Harthi, the leader of the rebellion of 1895. Since their father's death in 1896, it seems, those dutiful sons have seldom allowed many months to pass without seeking unpleasant notoriety of one kind or another and making themselves a source of expense and anxiety to the Sultan. The two younger brothers are described as restless, ne'er-do-wells of a troublesome type, but possessed of little personal reputation or influence except among such kindred spirits of their own and allied clans as are ready to respond to their call when any convenient opportunity arises for committing depredations upon ill-protected or unsuspecting neighbours. The eldest of the three is said to take after his father and to be certainly a more dignified and serious character than his brothers. He has a considerable reputation for asceticism and piety of a somewhat bigoted type, and has no small confidence in his own turbulent astuteness as a politician, but though he affects to disapprove of the turbulent vagaries of his brothers, and even writes apologetically of them, he appears unable or disinclined to put any check upon them, even if he does not give them secret encouragement. It was in August that the brothers last came into notice, when they made an assault in Hazm and Rostak, a congenial atmosphere for the development of a rising, and as the result of bribery they had some success. Two of the brothers with a small following of black legs made raids in several directions, including the outskirts of Barka, where they attacked the summer quarters of the Sultan's stable manager, killed his son, wounded two of his women-kind and carried off two servants and some horses. The brothers had some degree of success, but it was not prolonged. The garrison at ports likely to be attacked have been strengthened and matters gradually quieted down. Trading operations which had for a long time been paralysed were once more resumed. But we find it was not until the month of February that Aysa-bin-Saleh returned to his country and he ceased to be a source of anxiety. Soor was the only other district in which political affairs were exciting. There they have an annual outbreak of hostilities. One of the hostile tribesmen hoisted the French flag on his dhow and attempted to sail away, when he was fired on and the flag hit. This led to a protest from the French Consul, correspondence and the reference of the matter to the Hague Tribunal, which will doubtless put a stop to the piratical abuse of the French flag hereafter.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND WAR CORRESPONDENCE. CAPTAIN LIONEL JAMES'S paper on Wireless Telegraphy and War Correspondence, read and discussed at the Society of Arts the other evening, was instructive. Captain James has many friends in India, and a few words concerning his paper will perhaps be of interest. Although belonging to what he modestly describes as the "young school of correspondents," he has seen "the employment of cut-throat Pathans, Ethiopians, bicycles, pigeons, camels, horses, skin-floats, heliographs, bottles, field telegraph wires, boats, flags, &c., as a means of hastening news to the correspondent's essential, the submarine cable." Some of these endeavours necessitating great expense, and others personal sacrifice, he had, for a long time, cherished the idea that much labour, much risk and loss, and much personal discomfort might be avoided by the use of Hertzian waves. His inception of this idea was followed by a careful study of the problem which involved following during the German manœuvres a wireless telegraph waggon, and a voyage to America, in which leisure (otherwise spent on deck or in the smoking saloon) was passed in the wireless telegraph chamber of the liner. As a result of these and other investigations, Captain James induced the proprietors of the "Times" to authorise him to make the necessary arrangements for installing a station at Wei-hai-wei, and the chartering of a steamer carrying another outfit with which to cruise in the Yellow Sea and the Gulf of Pechili. Passing mention can only be made of the difficulties of wireless telegraph pioneering. Quite apart from climatic difficulties which time and again through force of wind swept away the masts, the erection of the masts themselves was a matter of much difficulty, owing to the very unskilled nature of the labour available. Various exciting incidents of the different cruises were narrated. Of these the most thrilling is the story of the rush from Chinampo back to Port Arthur, where they arrived in time to witness the sinking of the Petropavlovsk in which Admiral Makharoff lost his life. A message announcing that an engagement was in progress was in the "Times" office actually within two hours of the commencement of the fight. Such celerity, while absolutely pleasing to the proprietors of that journal, was naturally viewed with alarm by the Japanese naval and military authorities, who brought the despatch boat within the control of the censor. This control was so rigid that the results obtained did not warrant a continuation of the enormous expense which the system entailed. This, while wounding to Captain James's journalistic pride, yet afforded a considerable relief of mind. Quite apart from the floating mines with which the sea was alive, the Russians, no doubt, irritated by their misfortunes had threatened a violent death to Captain James and his operators should they capture them. Practically this paper is the swan-song of wireless telegraphy for newspaper correspondents in war. "I am convinced," said Captain James, "that the 'Times' has been the first and last journal to use wireless telegraphy to report naval warfare. Although I am convinced that in our hands the system was always put to proper uses, yet the possibilities and the dangers are so great that in future the use of all wireless communications during military and naval operations will be controlled by international law."

THE CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION. THE Bombay Exhibition was closed last night with befitting ceremony. The Exhibition has been a great success, and its promoters are entitled to all the congratulations that may be offered them. From its inception there was never any doubt of its success as an exposition, and it is gratifying to record that its financial results are such as to leave its promoters very well content. We believe, too, that in its educational aspect the Exhibition will be found to have had results far exceeding those usually produced by similar object-lessons. It appealed to a public unspoiled by frequent association with such forms of instruction and who were consequently capable of receiving impressions likely to be of value. It is true that without the attraction of popular amusements the Exhibition might not have been the great success it was, but they served to assist in furthering the purpose for which it was promoted. The main idea was to exhibit the products of Indian industry and to indicate means by which improvements in processes and results might be effected. At the same time the opportunity was taken by means of the Health Section to spread enlightenment on the subject of sanitation, and there is no doubt that much good was done by this means. Over 57,000 persons visited the Exhibition during the two months it has been open, and such a number of people, many of whom paid frequent visits, could not come away without gaining much knowledge. One of the most interesting facts of the Exhibition is that during one special week of demonstrations a thousand cultivators from various parts of the Presidency visited the Agricultural Section, where they saw at work improved appliances suitable to their requirements and methods of cultivation. If that object-lesson be followed up by means to enable the ryots to acquire the improved implements and appliances on easy terms, the results of the Exhibition may be incalculable. In reference to this matter, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas, the Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, makes the admirable suggestion that agricultural exhibitions and demonstrations should be annually held in the agricultural districts, and it cannot be doubted that they would be a most valuable and instructive supplement to the work of the Government experimental farms and the agricultural or horse shows now held under Government auspices. The financial results of the Exhibition show that it has produced a revenue of Rs. 2,65,000. A great deal of work has been done gratuitously, and but for that the necessarily heavy expenditure might have exceeded the receipts. As it is, a statement recently issued indicated a probable surplus balance after all the construction materials have been sold. Yesterday the Chairman of the Committee said it was hoped the receipts would fully cover all the expenditure. It is obviously impossible to have an accurate statement of the finances for some time, but it is beyond question that, unlike some other exhibitions, its promoters will not be called upon to cover a loss. In many aspects probably the most interesting feature of the Exhibition was the Women's Section, for which both in regard to management and exhibits women were solely responsible. To many it was a revelation of feminine arts and crafts in India, and if the Oriental male looked somewhat askance at this lifting of the domestic purdah, to others it gave a fascinating glimpse of a future in which Indian womanhood may rival the activities of the women of the West.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia with the Outward Mails of the 2 th January, left Aden at 11 p. m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p. m, on Friday next.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Rail way for the week ending 14th January 1905, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1904 of 359,994 maunds and Rs. 70,269 in the earnings.

THERE is no definite date still for the return of the Kabul Mission. Letters received a few days ago state that everything is well with the party.

MR. J. P. HEWETT, Commercial Member of Council, will leave Calcutta on tour to Madras and Bombay about the middle of the current month.

THE 38th Central India Horse won the Cawnpore Polo Tournament on Saturday afternoon, beating the 4th Cavalry after a close and exciting game by the narrow margin of one subsidiary.

OWING to the mental incapacity of Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan, Chief of the Malerkotla State, the administration of that State was entrusted by Government to a manager, Sir Amiruddin Khan, K C I E, Chief of Loharu. On the 1st January, 1903, the date of the Coronation Durbar, Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan's son and heir-apparent, Ahmed Ali Khan, was invested with all the powers exercised by the manager, who continued to be employed by the Malerkotla State as adviser to the heir apparent. Nawab Ahmed Ali Khan has now been given a more independent position, and is allowed to exercise the powers with which he was invested, without the aid of an adviser, and to mark this change in his position the Nawabzada has been recognised as Regent of the Malerkotla State. The capacity, discretion and disinterested devotion, which have been displayed by Sir Amiruddin Khan, first, as Superintendent, and, later, as Adviser, have been observed with much pleasure by Government, an expression of whose thanks has been conveyed to the Nawab.

THE Empress Dowager of China, according to a Chinese native paper, has sanctioned 50,000 taels for preliminaries in the establishment of a modern-styled Military Academy in Peking for the special reception of young Manchus of the Imperial House and the Eight Banners, where it will also be compulsory for sons of Manchu Princes and nobles to study. It is stated that the curriculum adopted will be that of the Nobles' School of Tokio, Japan.

THE present year sees a remarkable change in Government methods in Java. Municipal administration was introduced at Batavia on the 1st January. The Municipal Council will be all nominated by the Government. Thirteen officials will balance 12 non-officials. This year, the Council will work on Government grants. Next year it must frame a Budget of its own. In 1906, Municipal Councils will be established at all the chief towns in the island.

THERE is little doubt, says the "Rangoon Times" that in a few years Tenasserim will be one of the richest Districts in Burma and that which will make it so is tin. "For a few years past it had been known to European prospectors that there was tin in Lower Burma, but whether it was to be found in paying quantities, at any spot easily accessible, was a matter which was not determined until quite recently. Now, however, it seems to be generally recognised that an abundance of tin is to be found in the neighbourhood of Mergui, and already European enterprise is busily engaged in that neighbourhood in endeavouring to open up to commerce the large tin deposits known to exist there."

REPLYING to an address of Welcome from the inhabitants of Mymensing, the Maharajah of that place said:—"Gentlemen, in joy or sorrow in anything concerning my House I have always felt that I could turn to you. Therefore it is that I have come home to celebrate the auspicious event of my son's wedding in the town of Mymensingh and amongst my own people . . . I am an old man now. In future you will learn to look to my son. In these days of meaningless cosmopolitanism and somewhat undesirable metropolitan life one is apt to ignore and forget local claims and local affection. But I do trust that my son will realise that it is better to be a lord by the village pump and well beloved of your own people than to be the most favoured courtier the tail of whose name is a string of alphabets. May he bear the love that I have borne for Mymensingh!"

NOTES FROM DRESDEN-CHINA.

PRINCIPALLY CONCERNING OLD AGE.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

HOME Politics are in a state of tedious quiescence, and people are in doubt whether this state of affairs is due to my absence from Town or whether it is because Mr. Chamberlain said he would welcome an early appeal to the constituencies. It were vain to interview "a distinguished member of Government" as a Press representative attempted to, because I gave him absolutely no information whatever, though I treated him with such amiable courtesy that he went away pleased with himself, charmed by me and blissfully ignorant of the fact that he had obtained nothing beyond a cutlet and a half bottle of corked Chablis. It is thus the Diplomatist triumphs over the smartest members of the Fourth Estate.

It was a shock to me, though scarcely a surprise, on taking up the "Blackfriars Buzzer" to find a clever but extremely mischievous and unfair article from the pen of the Hon. Fontleroy Fitzwilliam Fortescue Cygnus whom I have known, through his writings, for almost, if not quite, a year. It was levelled against the veteran journalist, Mr. Frederick Greenwood, though ostensibly against the pernicious pastime of flying kites. Now Mr. Greenwood is in the sere and yellow leaf and is therefore entitled to respect. I met him first in a brilliant gathering of which I was the centre and I took very little notice of him. I should not now, but that he is no longer powerful enough to inflict upon me corporal chastisement and not likely to see my incubrations. He it was who started the "Pall Mall Gazette," but he must not be given the credit. It was I who suggested to Thackeray the establishment of that paper, and it was I who sketched it for William Makepeace long before he laid it down in the pages of "Pendennis."

Do you not remember that meeting at Mr. Bungay's in Paternoster Row? There was Mr. Bole, the real editor of the magazine, of which Mr. Wagg was the nominal chief; Mr. Trotter, who from having broken out on the world as a poet of a tragic and suicidal cast, had now subsided into one of Mr. Bungay's back shops as reader for that Gentleman; and Captain Sumph, an ex-beau still about town and related in some indistinct manner to Literature and the Peerage. He was said to have written a book once, to have been a friend of Lord Byron, to be related to Lord Sumphington; in fact anecdotes of Byron formed his staple. And he seldom spoke but with the name of that poet or some of his contemporaries in his mouth, as thus: "I remember poor Shelley at school being sent up for good for a copy of verses, every line of which I wrote, by Jove," or, "I recollect when I was at Missolonghi with Byron, offering to bet Gamba" and so forth. Do you not remember his anecdotes of the aristocracy? Do you not remember Warrington and Popjoy, Mr. Wenham and the great Wagg? Have you forgotten the choice of the great journal's name?

"It's to be called the 'Small Beer Chronicle,'" growled Wagg, "and little Popjoy is to be engaged for the infantine department."

"It is to be called the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' sir, and we shall be very happy to have you with us," Shandon said.

"'Pall Mall Gazette'—why "Pall Mall Gazette," asked Wagg?

"Because the editor was born at Dublin, the sub-editor at Cork, because the proprietor lives in Paternoster Row and the paper is published in Catherine-street, Strand. Won't that reason suffice you, Wagg?"

And have you forgotten the grand, nay, the touching sight of Jack Finucane, Esquire, with a plate of meat from the cookshop and a glass of porter from the public-house for his meal, recounting the feasts of the great, as if he had been present at them, and in tattered trousers and dingy shirt-sleeves, cheerfully describing and arranging the most brilliant fetes of the world of fashion? Jack, who had seldom seen any Society but such as was used to the parlour of the taverns he frequented, whereas from his writing you would have supposed that he dined with ambassadors and that his common lounge was the low window of White's?

Jack is alive to-day so also are Sumph and Popjoy. But, gentle reader, you recognise none of these. They are now one. Greenwood who did not start the "Pall Mall" till twenty years afterwards engaged none of them, but they live and are still young, while Greenwood, grown old, even yet writes over his name just as he did when he was an amateur casual and as he did in 1874 when he suffered more anxiety and disquiet than at any other time of his long experience because people declined to believe his story of the Man and Dog Fight at Hanley.

But, as I said, Greenwood is old and still working for his living. Therefore we must be down upon him, Jack or Sumph or Popjoy, whichever you and I are.

Frederick Greenwood has read "Martin Chuzzlewit." Is it not?

"I think it's liquid aggravation that circulates through his veins and not regular blood," said Jonas of his father. "Now he's gone so far without giving in, I don't see much to prevent his being ninety, or even a hundred. Why, a man with any feeling ought to be ashamed of being eighty, let alone more. Where's his religion I should like to know when he goes flying in the face of the Bible like that? Three score and ten's the mark; and no man with a conscience and a proper sense of what's expected of him, has any business to live longer." Yet he takes to flying Japanese kites at his time of life!

But Sumph Finucane must proceed with his legitimate business. "A cheap trip to Dover! Three and six-pence there and back all the way to see the landslips." This was the railway bill. I would have gone on that excursion if I had had the money, but it was not worth while. You know that the sinking of a piece of cliff a hundred yards long does not threaten the destruction of the whole of the South of England.

I turned into one of the establishments which might now be appropriately called the "Finucane Arms" and fell in with a Chelsea pensioner, and would have won money of him, but that he would not let me and had none to pay with.

And now I don't know whether to stop, because I have finished, or to go on and loot you, by giving you the naughtibiography of that Chelsea pensioner and occupy a half-page with his genealogical tree. Or shall I go through the obituary column of the "Times" and tell you which of the people ought to have lived and which would not have been missed even if they had died earlier? No. I'll tell you some more stories of my own prowess at Socker Football and how I played at Eton and at Oxford? Was it not Bacon who described it as "a mug's game"? Well, never mind. But I am really insufficiently energetic to write any further for this mail, so please look up "Badminton" and reproduce all the creditable performances in international, county, Eton or Oxford Socker and credit them to me. Then you may fill up if this letter is short.

PRIGMUS.

MANCHURIA OPERATIONS.

RUSSIAN GENERAL WOUNDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 5.

General Kuropatkin, reporting unimportant fighting on the 2nd and 3rd instant, says that Major-General Dombrovoski was wounded in the leg at the village of Chantauctenam.

RUMOURED RESIGNATION OF GENERAL KUROPATKIN.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

With reference to rumours current of General Kuropatkin's resignation, it seems certain that the question was considered some days ago, but was solved by the acceptance of the resignation of General Gripenberg.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

The Mission to Fez.

A CORDIAL RECEPTION.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

e French Minister at Morocco was re- by the Sultan at Fez on the 29th ultimo reat ceremony and read a friendly address President Loubet.

s proceedings were marked by cordiality.

THE RUSSIAN DISTURBANCES.

More Rioting at Lodz.

TAL CONFLICT IN A CEMETERY.

ERRIBLE SCENES AT A FUNERAL.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

There were two killed and fifteen wounded at Lodz cemetery yesterday in a conflict with the troops during the funeral of some of the previous victims.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

Effect of Mr. Lee's Speech.

GERMANY ANGRY.

The speech made by Mr. Lee, the Civil Lord of the Admiralty, at Eastleigh has caused a sensation in Germany, and the papers there are angrily demanding an explanation. Some of them declare that Germany should now work with redoubled energy to increase her sea power.

Mr. Lee now writes that he has been incorrectly reported and that what he said was we must assume that all the naval Powers are possible enemies, and owing to the growth of Naval Powers these were more numerous than hitherto, and we should have to keep an anxious eye not only in the Mediterranean and Atlantic, but on the North Sea also.

The "Standard" correspondent at Berlin learns that unless Lord Lansdowne promptly repudiates Mr. Lee's speech, Germany will ask for an explanation.

A BOMBAY CIVILIAN ON THE RUSSIAN SYSTEM.

The "Times" publishes a letter from a distinguished ex-member of the Bombay Civil Service who was at St. Petersburg on the 22nd ultimo, in which he says he saw troops firing point blank at unarmed crowds because they failed to move on. The writer says though I am Russophile, I hope it will be a long time before India is exposed to the tender mercies of such a Government.

Sir H. Cotton, he says, and his Congress would have been dispersed by bullets, and most of the participants would have been, by now on their way to Siberia.

STRIKE IN BELGIUM.

A general strike of colliers began in Belgium to-day in sympathy with the German. Only twelve pits are working.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEB. 6.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, with the English mails of the 27th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 11 p.m. yesterday, and the steamer Marmora left for Colombo and Australia at the same time and date.

THE BAJOUR TROUBLE.

RIVAL CHIEFS AGREE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 6.

The Political Officer at Malakand appears to have patched up some sort of an understanding between the Khan of Nawagai and the young Nawab of Dir. Fighting has now ceased and both parties have withdrawn their laskars.

The Malakand movable column at Nowshera has consequently been demobilised.

POONA REGATTA.

The following further entries have been received for the Poona Annual Regatta:—For the Senior Sculls—Captains Delap and Lyon and Mr. Stewart; for the Junior Sculls—Captain Delap and Mr. Stewart; for the Oxenham Double Sculls—Mr. Forbes, 128th Pioneers, and Mr. Baldwin, 120th Pioneers, and Captain Elphinstone and Mr. Maclean, 93rd Highlanders; for the Canoe Race—Captains Delap and Corray.

For Immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India E. J. Ires, 23, Esplanade Road Bombay.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

From the Football Grounds.

ENGLAND'S DEFEAT AT CARDIFF.

ENGLISH CUP TIES.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

Though a victory for Wales by a substantial margin was always, both on precedent and on "form," the most probable result of Saturday's match at Cardiff, the defeat of England by 2 goals 5 tries to 0 was a decided surprise. For the past seven or eight seasons England has, of course, been the least successful, if not the weakest, of the four countries "internationally" considered, and has lost within the past decade very nearly three times as many matches as during the previous twenty years. During this period of disaster she has naturally suffered several heavy reverses, particularly at the hands of Wales. In 1899, for example, she lost by 4 goals 2 tries to 1 try, while in 1903 she was defeated by 3 goals 2 tries to 1 goal. That she should have suffered a still heavier reverse on Saturday constitutes the really disappointing feature, from the English point of view, of the match at Cardiff. Yet in the modern game these heavy defeats on score are under certain circumstances inevitable, though they are not quite such significant evidence of superiority on play asin the old days. If, for example, a side of the eighties won by such a huge margin as 2 goals 5 tries to 0 one could presume that the defeated side were outplayed, over-run, and outclassed. Nowadays, however, a side may have quite as much of the general play as their opponents, yet may suffer a reverse, that seems to argue a simply overwhelming superiority in all departments. One is not seeking to excuse the defeat of England or to belittle the splendid play that gave Wales her thoroughly well-earned and fully-merited victory; the only aim of these prefatory observations is to point out that a modern margin must not under certain circumstances, or even as a rule, be taken as a measure of the superiority of the victors in all departments of play and in all the qualities, physical and mental, which make for "greatness" at the game. The English team played hard, resolute football on Saturday, and if pluck and dogged determination could have staved off defeat, or even secured success, against such a clever combination as the Welsh fifteen proved themselves to be before the game was many minutes old, then Wales would not have won.

As a matter of fact, England had quite as much of the general play as Wales, and ought not to have been beaten pointless. The chief defect of the forwards was that anticipated in Saturday's notes. They proved a painfully slow pack. One does not here refer merely to their pace in foot-work, but to their general lack of quickness. Quick breaking up, fast following up, and getting across are essential against Wales in a pack who cannot boast that decided superiority in the tight which enables them to control the game, to burst up the opposing pack, to heel or wheel at will. The English eight could boast no such superiority on Saturday, and even though they were slightly the better eight in the loose, their lack of pace, conjoined with too hard kicking, enabled the Welsh backs to frequently turn defence into attack in that apparently daring, but really highly opportune and reasoned way, which is the leading characteristic of Welsh play. But slowness forward was not the only defect in the English team. Their lack of combination behind was very obvious. No one anticipated that the English backs would approach the Welsh backs in this respect, and in saying that their combination utterly failed to realise expectations, one is not judging their performance by the high Welsh standard. Hulme alone really played up to his form and fully justified his choice. He ran cleverly, and not only timed his passes well, but gave them at the proper pace and "belt-high."

Palmer was, perhaps, chiefly at fault, but Dillon was the reverse of a success. Raphael, though erratic and frequently misfielding, did some most effective spoiling, while he ran strongly at times. He was naturally a marked man, as was Rogers amongst the forwards. Irvin did fairly well at back, but fell far short of the Gamlin standard. Wales, it may be said, won the match by their cleverer combination, greater opportunism, and superior speed. Whether they will win the championship for the fourth time remains to be seen. Present appearances point to the game with Scotland at Edinburgh on February 4 proving the deciding game in the contest. The play in the Final Scottish trial on Saturday reached a far higher standard than in the Final English Trial. The great feature of the game was the superb display of the Cities forwards in the second half and the excellence of the team combination of the side. A new three-quarter of great promise was discovered in J. L. Forbes. He made some very fine runs, and quite bewildered the Rest backs by his pace and clever swerve. He fully merited his place in the Scottish team v. Wales. The side contains eleven old and four new "caps". The pack promises to be one of the best and fastest eights Scotland has ever possessed, while they play precisely the sort of game that pays against Wales.

Owing to unexpected return of the frost on Tuesday night, the Rectory Field was on Wednesday too hard to be safe for play. In consequence the match between Kent and Surrey had to be abandoned. In view of the congested condition of the county championship competition, the postponement was most unfortunate, and would have been quite unnecessary had any precautions been taken to protect the playing area. Towards the end of the year, it is understood, the Blackheath Committee discussed the advisability of protecting the playing portion with straw, in view of the important match with the Fettesian-Lorettonians, and the still more important game between Kent and the Rest of England. The committee eventually decided not to protect the field on the somewhat sentimental, and far from utilitarian, ground that the stray straws, which the process of protection generally leaves on the field when cleared for action, were offensive to the eye! In any case, neither the club nor the union took any steps to protect the ground, so that there would have been no Final Trial on January 7 if frost had set in the Friday before the match.

Four ties in the intermediate round of the English Cup Competition, which were left drawn last Saturday, were replayed on Wednesday, with results extremely gratifying to Southern followers. Immense enthusiasm was evidenced in the game between Fulham and Manchester United, a crowd of something like eighteen thousand putting in an appearance at Craven Cottage. It was not surprising to see such an attendance, for the London club has a tremendous following, and the fact that it was a Cup tie that was to be played, and not merely a League engagement, was the principal reason for the great crowd. When Fulham succeeded in drawing their game with the Manchester team on Saturday it was fully expected that at their second meeting, when the Southern team would have the advantage of ground, they would at least succeed in stalling off defeat. This they accomplished, though if ever a side deserved to win Fulham did yesterday. Without going into details, it is sufficient to say that for the first quarter of an hour the play went in the visiting team's favour, but thereafter Fulham was the better side. Time after time the ball was taken within shooting range, and it says much for the Manchester goal-keeper's work that the home forwards were unable to score.

Indeed, the magnificent display of "keeping" by both Moger and Fryer was the one great feature of the game. Two shots which the last-named turned out were very fine efforts, and it may be said that the visiting team deserved to score on these two occasions. Moger, too, had one or two red-hot shots to keep out but he was always equal to the occasion, and his side have much to thank him for. Halfway through the second half Manchester were a beaten team, and every minute it looked as if the Metropolitan men were bound to score. But it was not to be. The best play was seen when the extra half-hour was commenced. Previous to that the Manchester team saw that a defensive game was the best, and during the last quarter of an hour of the second half the play was tame indeed, the ball continually being kicked into touch.

Considering the state of the ground, the combination among the Fulham forwards was by no means bad. The turf in the morning was very hard, but the sun soon brought about a big change in the conditions, and when the game was commenced there was about an inch of mud on the surface, though the ground was fairly hard underneath. The conditions, indeed, were very trying, and it was not at all surprising to find several of the players pretty well "done up" at the end of a an hour and half's play. As a matter of fact, some of the Manchester players were leaving the ground when the referee's whistle brought them back again to play an extra quarter of an hour each way. Fitchett, one of the Manchester halves, had a nasty knock in the face with the ball, which left him rather dazed. This was shortly before the expiration of the first ninety minutes' play. His captain tried to induce him to leave the field, as he was obviously unfit to continue, but after a delay of a few minutes Fitchett, having had his face bathed with a stimulant, pulled himself together and went to work again. It was arranged to replay the game for the second time on Monday next on the Aston Villa ground.

The other games decided worked out pretty much as expected. Reading proved after all that they are a better side than Brentford. The last-named, it is true, had been showing capital form at home, and in two successive games—a Southern League match and a Cup-tie—they managed to effect a draw, but supporters of the Reading club had little fear that if their champions could not do more than share the honours at Brentford there would be no doubt as to the result of the game at Reading. Nor was there. Reading were the better side all round and thoroughly deserved their success by two goals to nil. Portsmouth gave a far better display against Chesterfield than they did last Saturday, with the result that the Southerners got home by a couple of goals to nil, both points being scored in the last five minutes of the match. As expected, Lincoln City, with the advantage of being at home, just succeeded in dismissing Burnley by three goals to two.

Final practice for the University Boat Race has started in real earnest. The Cambridge president has had out a couple of crews so far, "Probables" and "Possibles,' in which is practically concentrated the whole available 1905 strength. R. V. Powell and H. D. Gillies, the Blues, have to be reckoned with still, but unless absolutely imperative, neither ex-presidents Edwards-Moss nor P. H. Thomas will row again. The new-comers likely to receive extended trial include Messrs. Cochrane and Wormald (the 1904 Eton eightsmen), Donaldson (winner of the "Colquhouns"), Winthrop-Smith, and E. P. Wedd (the "Trials" men). Mr. Escombe and Mr. Edwards-Moss have the crews in charge "pro tem.," and both are satisfied with their progress up to date. On present form a very formidable representative eight is assured once more. Among the Oxonians six or seven Old Blues will be in residence again, i.e., Messrs. Graham, Evans, Balfour, Somers-Smith, Underhill, Jelf, and Hales (probably). Outside these, numerous seniors and freshmen have shown undoubted claims to extended trial at least. These include Messrs. Robinson, Arnhold, Howell, Beiley, and C. H. Jones—all seniors who showed fine form in last term's Trial Eights. Of the freshmen, Messrs. Bucknall, Gatehouse, and L. E. Jones, all of whom rowed in last year's Eton eight, are assured of ample trial, of course. The O. U. B. C. material is so rich this season that Mr. Graham and his advisers should eventually get together the best representative crew since 1901. Mr. Bourne will have the crew in charge for a time, and then Mr. Fletcher will take over the duties.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

RUSSIA'S REVOLUTION.

THE ST. PETERSBURG OUTRAGE.

London, 21st Jan.—It has transpired that the cannon-shot which smashed the windows of the St. Nicholas Hall, St. Petersburg, on Thursday, was actually intended for the Czar, and that its ineffectiveness is attributed to the weakness of the charge which was substituted for the saluting charge.

The "National Zeitung," a Berlin journal, is responsible for the statement that the Military Officers were alone concerned in the Bourse cannon incident. They wished, according to the same journal, to intimidate the Czar against granting reforms, the fall of the Grand Duke Sergius, the ex-Governor of Moscow, having convinced the Russian aristocracy that their power is waning. Such a plot, adds the "National Zeitung," could only be hatched among the Czar's entourage.

Father Gapon, who is the chief organiser of the St. Petersburg strike movement, has been interviewed. He admits that he was formerly employed as an agent provocateur, but says that since M. Plehve's death he has been a sincere reformer. The present strike, he declares, was not commenced until the Prefect of Police intimated that the men's demands had been rejected. He insists that political reforms must precede economic concessions. "If," he continued, "the Police or Cossacks obstruct us on our way to the Palace, and shoot us, I shall be the first to fall. But our blood will accomplish more than the most successful agitations. We intend to go as loyal citizens to obtain a hearing from the Czar. If we fail, we shall have proved to the world that peaceful agitation is useless, and other means will be tried. He notified Prince Miraki, the Minister for the Interior, that we desired to meet the Czar. If our request is refused, there will be a terrible uprising. We expect half a million people in the vicinity of the Imperial Palace including 130,000 workmen."

The Prefect of Police at St Petersburg has warned the people that neither the contemplated gatherings nor processions will be allowed. The strikers of the Putiloff ironworks coerced 170 factories to join them on Friday. The strikers now number 88,000.

A detachment of the Moscow Regiment stationed at St Petersburg yesterday refused to interfere with the strikers at the Shapechel tobacco factory and were ordered to return to barracks. Although 50,000 troops are on duty night and day the strikers boast that they do not fear violence since the soldiers and workmen are one. The middle class also sympathise with the strikers.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN GERMANY.

THE WESTPHALIAN STRIKE.

London, 21st Jan.—In the German Reichstag yesterday, Count von Bulow, the Imperial Chancellor, replying to an interpellation by a Socialist Deputy regarding the colliery strike at Ruhr, in Westphalia, declared that the German trade unions, unlike British labour organisations, had not originated from economic needs, but were the mere tools of party politics. Herr Moller Minister for Trade and Commerce, regretted that the employers had refused to discuss the situation with the men. The Government, he added, were striving, in several quarters, from neutral ground, to mediate between the disputants.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

SALVING SUNKEN WARSHIPS.

London, 21st Jan.—It is stated that the Japanese contemplated damming the entrance to the inner harbour of Port Aarthur and then pumping the water out, with the object of salving the sunken Russian warships.

THE NORTH SEA AFFAIR.

The silence of the Paris Press regarding the North Sea Enquiry is considered a remarkable proof of the change of sentiment in the French capital towards England.

THE LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.

OPENING CEREMONY.

Last evening H. E. Lord Lamington performed the opening ceremony of the buildings presented to the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage by M. Ratansi Mulji, the founder of the Institution, at Parel. Among those present were: The Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. Claude Hill, Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Mr. R. P. Lambert, Mr. J. Bagbie, Mr. H. E. E. Proctor, Mr. Hugh S. Symons, Mr. T. W. Birkett, Dr. Arthur Powell, Mr. G. Lund, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Mr. Chhabildas Lalloobhoy, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Ratansi Mulji, Mr. Keshavji Nathoo Sailor, Sir Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram, Mr Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Mr. Gordhandas Khatao, Mr Narotum Morarji Gokuldas, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. O. H. Setalvad, Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim and others. At a quarter past 5 o'clock His Excellency Lord Lamington, accompanied by Lady Lamington, and attended by Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, Private Secretary, and Captain the Hon. Foljambe, Aide-de-Camp, arrived at the premises and were received by Mr. Ratansi Mulji, the founder, and the members of the committee.

Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas read the following address on behalf of Mr. Ratansi Mulji:—May it please Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,—On behalf of myself and members of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage Committee I beg to offer our most sincere thanks for the great honour your Excellencies have done us by consenting to perform the opening ceremonies in connection with these buildings which I have presented to the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage. I consider it a great honour and privilege to have these buildings inaugurated by your Excellencies, inasmuch as everybody here as well as outside the premises is well aware of the keen interest that your Excellencies have been evincing in institutions of this nature. Her Excellency Lady Lamington was pleased to honour this orphanage with a visit last year, and to express her Ladyship's satisfaction with its working. I will now, with your Excellencies' permission give a brief history of the circumstances under which this orphanage came to exist in this city. In the year 1899, when this Presidency was suffering from the effects of famine, a large number of famine-stricken people found their way in this vast City with the object of finding shelter and food at the hands of its citizens who are well-known for their charitable proclivities. The influx of those famine-stricken people in this city was so great, that wherever we went we found them wandering in the streets of Bombay, with hardly sufficient clothing to cover themselves and showing every signs of suffering from the pangs of hunger. To add to their misery and troubles, plague had then begun to rage in this city with vengeance; and it was no rare sight to come across dead bodies of the famine and plague-stricken people in the streets of Bombay. Such ghastly scenes were sufficient to excite the pity of any person, and I undertook to provide food, clothing and shelter to as many as my means allowed. I then made an appeal to the Bombay Government for opening relief works for those who were able to work and thus earn an honest livelihood, and undertook to provide those who were unable to work with food, clothes, and shelter. The Government was pleased to respond to my appeal by opening relief works at Thana. My appeal to the public also met with a great success and donations poured in from all sides. The sums collected enabled us to provide food and clothes to those who were found homeless and wandering in this city. On the approach of the monsoon those people were sent back to their villages. It was, however, then discovered that there were many children who had lost their parents and had thus become orphans. There was no orphanage in this city where they could find shelter and food. The necessity for an orphanage in this city then suggested itself to me, but owing to want of funds no project could then be taken in hand. I, however, brought those orphans to Bombay and for some days fed them and provided them with all necessaries of life. In the meanwhile those charitably disposed offered to assist in the work which I had started. We accordingly formed a Committee with the principle object of starting an orphanage. We completed the necessary arrangements in the beginning of August 1900 and started the Institution with 21 orphans, in the house hired for the purpose in Fort. We invited subscriptions from the public and up to December 1900 managed to collect about Rs. 20,000. Your Excellency's predecessor in office, Lord Northcote, and her Excellency Lady Northcote took a keen interest in the institution which was still in its infancy and were pleased to honour a dramatic performance given in aid of this institution by Morbi Arya Subodha Natak Mandli with their presence. That performance fetched Rs. 3,045-14-0 and Her Excellency Lady Northcote with the object of expressing her deep sympathy with the object of this institution was graciously pleased to allow the orphanage to be called after her name. The institution thus for the first time came to be called after Her Excellency's name. Up to the end of December 1901 the maximum number of orphans that found shelter in this institution was 79. The institution began to gain such popularity that by the end of December 1901 the total fund collected nearly reached the sum of Rs. 20,000 which was invested in securities. In the year 1902 the number of orphans that found shelter was 91, while in the year 1903 it was 93. The funds in hand at the close of 1902 amounted to Rs. 38 890, while it amounted to Rs. 82,720 at the close of 1903. At present the fund at our disposal amounts to the decent sum of Rs. 1,03,203 and the number of orphans at present amounts to 103. They are located in a house near the Kennedy Bridge, but the accommodation there is hardly sufficient for the number. Up to May 1903 the boys and girls were sent to the Girgaum Municipal School for instructions, but since then instruction is imparted to the orphans in the Orphanage premises both in vernacular language as well as in English up to the 3rd standard. One of the group of ordhan boys are sent to the Reay Art Workshops for industrial and technical instruction while the girls are taught knitting, sewing and different kinds of embroidery works. A Shastri has also been engaged to impart religious instructions to the inmates. From the above account your Excellencies will see that the institution has been doing useful work and that there is a necessity for permanent institution of this kind. In the year 1903 I had made an appeal to the Bombay Government for a free site of land for erecting a building for the purpose of accommodating the orphans. In October 1903 the Bombay Government was pleased to offer a site measuring 4,845 square yards near the Byculla Station, subject to certain conditions. As there were some difficulties in the acceptance of these terms and as an opportunity occurred for purchasing on most favourable terms this site with building ready standing upon it, I effected the purchase of this site and building for Rs. 32,000. Certain alterations and repairs cost me Rs. 15,000 so that the position of the Orphanage is as follows:—(1) It owns a suitable building and site which has cost in all Rs. 42,000. (2) The funded moneys to its credit come to Rs. 1,05,000 invested at 4 per cent in Improvement Trust Bonds, Port Trust Bonds and Municipal Bonds. (3) It receives subscriptions amounting to over Rs. 1,000 a year in cash and others in kind of varying value. Besides the site and building, therefore, it has a fixed invested income of Rs. 4 000 and fluctuating receipts amounting to Rs. 1,000. In view of this position of the Orphanage, I hope the Bombay Government will sanction a grant-in-aid to this institution on a generous scale. Before concluding I beg to express on behalf of myself and the Committee our debt of gratitude to Rao Bahadur Kesshowjee Nathoo Sailor and Mr. Dewjee Vussonjee for the keen interest they take in the welfare of this institution by procuring all kinds of food stuffs, clothes, spices, &c. and by occasionally visiting the orphanage and manifesting the utmost solicitude for the welfare of the inmates. I have now to request you, my Lord, to declare this building open and to accept this key as a memento of this day's ceremonies. Before concluding, your Excellencies will permit me to thank you once more for your kind presence here and those who are present here for the support they have given to the institution by way of donations. I have also to express my most sincere thanks to Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas for the assistance and the valuable advice that he has given me from time to time in connection with the working of this institution. Before concluding, My Lord, I have great pleasure in announcing that I have this day founded a scholarship of Rs. 35 to be awarded every year to any inmate of this institution as in the opinion of the Committee has made the best progress in his studies during the year. That scholarship will be called the Lady Lamington Scholarship. I have to thank Her Excellency for the great honour done to me by Her Excellency having been pleased to grant her permission to name that Scholarship after her, and by Her Excellency having graced this occasion with her presence. I have now to request you, my Lord, to declare this building open. (Applause.)

His Excellency then proceeded to the building, and having unlocked the door with a silver key declared it open. Returning to the dais, His Excellency addressed the assembly as follows:—

Ladies and Gentemen,—In the address which was read out to us Mr. Ratansi Mooljt was good enough to express his very kind appreciation of Lady Lamington's and my presence here this afternoon. I consider it rather that it was for me to express my thanks to Mr. Mooljt for having given me the honour of opening a building which is destined to do so much good to those who otherwise might be neglected and left to their own resources. This is a very important step taken in the life-history of this institution. According to the account that we have listened to, the number of orphans has yearly augmented, and now, to-day, we had taken a forward move in the direction of giving better house-accommodation to those who are the recipients of the philanthropic efforts of Mr. Ratansi Mooljt. I fully concur with the remarks made by Mr. Justice Chandavarkar as to what we have seen by the appearance of those orphans this afternoon. I listened with great satisfaction to those recitations that were delivered, and whilst I was unable to comprehend those delivered in the vernacular, I think I may say that all the recitations exhibited marks of what had been learnt, having an intelligent meaning to those who gave them. That shows the truth that the mental training that these boys are receiving has been of good description. I fully endorse also the remarks made from the appearance of the boys that their general well being is carefully attended to. No doubt under their future conditions they will even be better looked after than they have been in the past, and their increasing numbers must necessarily tend to throw greater responsibility upon the Committee and those who are interested in their welfare. But I am sure that when we learn that not only those who are serving on the Committee but other gentlemen, whose names have been mentioned to us, are willing to come forth not only by giving presents, but by paying personal visits, we may be sure that the large number of orphans entrusted to the care of the manager-ment and their every day wants and requirements, scholastic and otherwise, will be carefully studied and attended to. I understand that the request made to Government for a grant-in-aid is, I presume, on account of the schooling which the boys receive here. No doubt it will receive the sympathetic consideration of the Director of Public Instruction and that so far as may be possible the school will receive that treatment that it is entitled to at the hands of the Government. (Applause.) It is very satisfactory to know that the income of the Orphanage has got a permanent endowment in the shape of one lakh of rupees. In addition to that we are assured there are gentlemen who are willing annually to subscribe. Therefore, I may say that the revenue of this orphanage is on a very sound and sure footing. I am glad to think that such an excellent institution should bear a name so endeared to the people of Bombay as that of Lady Northcote. (Applause.) I have been always hearing of the benevolence of that lady, and I do not think this institution could have a better name attached to it. (Applause.) I think I may also give my congratulations to Mr. Mooljt for the further instance of his generosity in founding a scholarship in connection with the orphanage, and I wish to express to him my deep sense of gratitude for his liberality, which is never failing, towards this orphanage. I now only beg to express to you, Mr. Mooljt, my thanks for having invited Lady Lamington and myself to be present here this afternoon. I am certain that this institution will continue to do a real charitable and philanthropic purpose in administering to the wants of those who would otherwise very likely suffer from extreme neglect. I would ask you what would happen to these orphans if there were not such institutions for them to go to. I am not aware that Government can make any provision to meet such cases of necessity, and it is very satisfactory to think that Mr. Mooljt has not left the field entirely to the missionaries, but has himself, like a good Hindu, come forward to administer to the wants of his own community. (Applause.) With these words, I again thank Mr. Mooljt also for having presented me with this silver key as a memento of this occasion. (Applause.)

On the motion of Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, a hearty vote of thanks were accorded to their Excellencies and the proceedings terminated.

TOUTS AND THEIR SO-CALLED MASTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Every legal practitioner is fully aware of the object of legislature in extending the provisions of certain sections of the Legal Practitioners' Act to the Bombay Presidency. Those who practise in the Courts in Bombay, especially in the Small Cause Courts and the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, are fully aware of the mischief at the hands of the Law touts both to the litigants and to themselves. They are further aware what a lion's share they have without any expense of establishment and without any responsibility whatsoever upon themselves towards any. How many of them scoff at juniors who do not earn one-fourth of what they earn. Even seniors have not the courage to dispense with them, lest they might suffer in practise by their slanderous tongues outside in the circle of litigants, most of whom are illiterate and dupes. It is only in the present inquiries that we hear that touts, who have been examined up to now, say on oath or solemn affirmation that they get not a farthing from the pleaders in whose employ they allege themselves to be by way of commission beyond what they receive as their monthly pay. And in support of their allegation they have the brazen-faced audacity to count upon the affidavit or testimony of their so-called masters. Most of them might not have been without reasons to court upon such a support, as they believe that their services to them are too valuable to be dispensed with by any of them. We have already a glowing article in a native paper of the 3rd inst. The suggestions from the writer deserve the serious consideration of the officers in charge of the present inquiries. We had once our belief that their hopes were not likely to be realized. The meeting of the Pleaders in the Small Cause Court was convened with the object of effectively carrying out the provisions of the Sections of the Act But a report of the proceedings of this meeting, as published, shows that there are divers views amongst them. And very probably it may have been a serious question with some as to how they would be able to keep themselves up without a single one of them. This fact has somewhat shaken our belief. It was some years ago that under the Legal Practitioners' Act one pleader in Northern India was debarred, he having advertised to pay commission to any one who secured him work. It was feared that one day or other the Act would be extended to the Bombay Presidency and the result would be similar. Human nature is hardly slow in divising means to evade the environments of laws. A president was looked for. It was found in the person of managing clerks in the firm of solicitors. It was adopted though most incongruous to the circumstances under which pleaders usually work in the Small Causes Court and Police Courts. Arrangements were therefore arrived at with touts of the stamps who have been served with notices under inquiry. These arrangements have resulted most prejudicially to the interests of the authors thereof. The unscrupulous touts were not slow in securing pay in several offices with a distribution of little morsels here and there. They were secured of a monthly income over and above the amount of commission they used to charge for work brought by them. This experience shows a deliberate lie on the part of any of these so-called clerks to say that he receives not a farthing by way of commission for his employer or employers beyond his fixed salary. It is to be seen which of the pleader comes forth to substantiate the statements of any of these so-called clerks. We on our part are of opinion that no pleader who has any sense of dignity or regard for truth and self-respect will lend his support to men who have been wolves all the time not only to them but also to their clients They are to remember that he who is kind to wolves is cruel to countless sheep. Truth will never remain smothered, whatever attempts are made to do so. We fully trust that the learned Chief Judge and the Third Presidency Magistrate, who are well-known for their independence and public spirit, will not but do ample justice in the cause they have espoused, taking special care in ascertaining whether any of these so-called clerks have written or copied a single draft of their masters, or whether any of them knows how to read and write English, and so on.—Yours, &c.

Bombay, February 6. OBSERVER.

A TRAVELLER from Kanpur reports that Tung Fu-hsieng, one of the leaders in the Boxer war, is living undisturbed among his old clansmen. His followers shed the first foreign blood at Peking, killing the Chancellor of the Japanese Legation several days before the murder of Baron Ketteler. After the flight of the Court, in the negotiations for peace, the demand was made that Tung should be degraded and banished. The Chinese plenipotentiaries promised compliance, but excused themselves from taking immediate steps toward his punishment on the ground that he was too powerful for them to deal with. So it appears that like Prince Tuan, and the other great leader of the Boxers, he has thus far escaped the penalty of his crimes. But corruption is ripe in Peking and the eunuchs exercise immense power and influence over the Empress Dowager.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

CLOSING CEREMONY.

DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS.

The great Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition in connection with the Twentieth Indian National Congress, which was open to the public during the last two months on the Oval, was brought to a happy termination last evening, when the closing ceremony was held, the Hon'ble Sir James Monteath presiding. Invitations were extended to several thousands of ladies and gentlemen and a large and influential number responded. A small platform was erected for the seating of the President and the Exhibition Committee, while thousands of chairs were arranged in front of and on either sides of the platform. Among others present were Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart, Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Khan Bahadur M. C. Marabas, the Hon. Khan Bahadur D. B. Chichgar, the Hon. Mr. Badrudin Tyebjee, Khan Bahadur P. H. Dastoor, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dixit, Kazi Kabiruddin, Khan Saheb Kazi Mahomedali Murgay, Risaldar Bahadur Shaik Rasool Ahmed, Messrs. N. M. Wadia C.I.E., James Macdonald, E. Harwood, S. N. Moos, Govindji Mathowji, M. Marabas, R. N. Byramji Jijibhoy, Nanabhoy Byramji Jijibhoy, K. R. Cama, Shavakshaw Byramji Santukwadia, Jaffarbhoy Rahimtoola, J. M. Ryan, Rustom K. R. Cama, N. M. Patel, Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Faiz Budrudin Tyebji, Mahomed H Mukba, Abdul Hoosein Adamji Peerbhoy, K. E. Ghamat, Dinshaw E. Vatcha, Munmohundas Ramji, N. H. Patuck, Lalubhai Shamuldas, N. Saher, Amirudin Tyebji, S. E. Warden, J. B. Petit, D. B. Petit, R. A. Willis, Narotum Morarji Gokuldas, N. V. Gokhale, T.H. Dawson, &c., &c.

THE REPORT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, in opening the proceedings, said:—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—On behalf of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition of the Indian National Congress I have the honour to give the following account of the Exhibition up to date. Before doing so I may be permitted, Ladies and Gentlemen, to express the sincere thanks of the Committee to the Honourable Sir James Monteath for kindly consenting o honour us by presiding on the occasion and distributing the awards. This is not the first occasion when Sir James Monteath has given us proofs of the keen interest and cordial sympathy in the object of this Exhibition. In addition to the valuable help that we have received from Government and to which the success of this Exhibition is so greatly due, Sir James Monteath has taken a special interest in the Agricultural Section which has been the means of disseminating so much useful and practical knowledge. Besides others, over a thousand cultivators have taken the opportunity of visiting the Exhibition during the Agricultural week, when special lectures on Agricultural matters and practical demonstrations of several appliances were given. As an example of his deep interest in the welfare of the people I may mention that on two or three occasions Sir James, at considerable personal trouble, attended the lectures and field demonstrations with a view to judge how far these opportunities were taken advantage of by the agriculturists and how much they were likely to profit by them, and I am sure that our Chairman and the Officer in charge of the Agricultural Section will bear me out when I say that our sanguine expectations were more than fully realised, and I believe that great good would be done if such Agricultural Exposition were annually held in the heart of the Agricultural Districts. For this highly satisfactory result our most grateful thanks are due to Government and to the distinguished gentleman who is doing us the honour of presiding on this occasion. I must not forget to mention that nearly five hundred agriculturists were brought down to see the Exhibition by Government at their own expense, leaving us only so much of the duty of hospitality to the extent of providing quarters for them during their stay in the City. Ladies and Gentlemen, it is with very great pleasure in which I am sure you will join, that I am able to state that the Exhibition has proved a success from the financial point of view.

The total revenue of the Exhibition amounts to about Rs. 2,05,000 as per following details:—

	Rs.
Gate Money	1,75,000
Revenue from Side Shows and Amusements	34,000
Preliminary fee and rent	24,000
Subscription to the Exhibition Funds	32,000
Total	2,05,000

The expenses of the Exhibition are equally large, but the Committee hope that the above amount will fully cover all the expenses of the Exhibition after deducting the proceeds of the old materials. The popularity of the Exhibition is manifest from the large number of people who visited it throughout. It will be very interesting to know that no less than 570,187 persons visited the Exhibition during the 54 days of its duration, giving an average of 10,558 persons a day. The Side-Shows and Amusements were equally popular as may be seen from the large revenue received from them. Over half the revenue of the Side-Shows may be attributed to the Water Chute for which we are indebted to Mr. T. S. Dawson, of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, who planned and erected the Chute and supervised the working of it without any remuneration. The Committee are glad to notice that special attention and expenditure devoted to the Agricultural Section have borne good fruit. The section has proved highly instructive, specially to over a thousand cultivators who visited the Exhibition during the Agricultural week with free admission. It was very satisfactory to observe that our Agricultural visitors followed with keen interest the lectures and practical demonstrations which had been organised for their benefit. The very greatest credit belongs to Mr. Lawrence, the Director, and his Deputy, Mr. Knight, and Mr. Kelkar for the excellent way in which the Agricultural part of the Exhibition was carried out. The Committee are also indebted to Mr. Ryan for the excellent and varied collections of Forest articles. We are also glad to find that the Health Section organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association under its skilful and energetic Secretary, Dr. Turner, has been the means of spreading sanitary knowledge to thousands who visited the Exhibition, and the Committee have no doubt that the lessons derived from the excellent exhibits pertaining to sanitation and the interesting and instructive lectures given in this section will not fail to have a wholesome effect upon the mind of the people. As might have been expected from the zeal and enthusiasm with which the principal ladies of this Presidency took up the matter, the Women's Section organised by them has proved most interesting. Amongst other things it has served a most useful purpose in showing in how many different directions it is possible for women to work for their livelihood. We need hardly say that in all the other sections of Exhibition excellent specimens were received and have proved very instructive. From the fact that a very large number of articles have been sold and inquiries for more received, the Committee feel sure that the great object of the Exhibition, namely, to create markets for the Indian manufacturers and bring to the notice of the purchaser the name and place of the manufacturer has been gained to a considerable extent. The best thanks of the Committee are due to a large number of ladies and gentlemen who have taken the trouble at great inconvenience and sacrifice to judge the exhibits and decide the awards. We

the kindly spirit which had prompted him to make such complimentary remarks, and he also desired to thank the members of the Committee for the very beautiful album which they had presented. In referring to the success of the Exhibition he ventured to say that all who had in any way contributed to bring about that success had done great good to the country. Unfortunately there was much disagreement as to some measures and projects, as to whether they were for the good of India, and those disagreements had resulted in a great deal of discussion, whereas unity would have given better results than words, for nothing was to be gained from a useless waste of breath and energy. But if people were anxious to improve the welfare of the public by a great scheme and worked together they found such results as they saw around them that afternoon. He said no one could question the utility of having a large proportion of the population engaged in other pursuits besides agriculture or of the utility of showing agriculturists how they could improve their products. The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas had told them there was enough material in this country to produce all that man could desire and that there was practically no limit to the extension of industries if the skill of the people was utilised to the utmost. There had been much discussion as to the most efficient methods of utilising that want, but there was no dispute that the first essential to an advance was to show producers the best specimens of products, to show them how they were produced, and to let consumers learn how their wants could be supplied. Mr. Vithaldas had told them that was the primary object of the Exhibition. That object had been accomplished in the most satisfactory degree, and the wealthier classes had seen the best specimens of workmanship and their desire to possess the like would create a demand for goods which would tend to an extension of profitable employment. The industrial classes had seen products of a quality of which they had not previously dreamed, and had learned how to use them, and had also learned the methods by which the limits of labour could be fully reached. Sir James Monteath, continuing, said the Ladies' section had shown how women could be profitably employed otherwise than by coarse outdoor labour. They had been told that about half a million of people had visited the exhibition; no doubt many of them had been attracted by the amusements, and that was shown by the success of the water chute, for the financial success of which Mr. Vithaldas had been responsible. (Cheers.) There was no doubt but that only a small proportion of the millions of people in the presidency had seen the Exhibition, and it was not therefore to be expected that an immediate revolution of industrial methods would take place, but the speaker considered the knowledge that had been imparted would gradually contribute to the welfare of the people. To all who had helped to bring that about—and in that regard the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas and Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban took a prominent part—their thanks were due. But there were many other silent workers and all did not know what parts they had taken in bringing about a magnificent result, but the veil had been lifted a little that afternoon and generous acknowledgment had been made of the work done by both officials of Government and others of local bodies. Sir James said he did not think he could add anything to what had already been said in reference to the agricultural and health departments and to the Victoria Technical Institute and School of Art exhibits, but he considered the forest department, one of the most abused departments in the Government service, was to be commended for its usefulness. In conclusion, he felt sure he was voicing the opinions of the vast assembly present when he said to the members of the Committee and to all who had contributed their time and energy to the Exhibition that they had well earned and were entitled to the cordial congratulations of the whole community. (Loud applause.)

VOTE OF THANKS.

A vote of thanks proposed by Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, and seconded by Sir Pherozsha M. Mehta concluded the ceremony.

The guests were afterwards treated to refreshments and all the side shows and amusements free of charge.

SEWING MACHINE PRIZES.

The drawing for the two machines which the local enterprising Agents for the Singer Sewing Machine Company offered to the public free of charge by issuing lottery tickets during the last few days took place last night and resulted in the prizes being won by the following persons:—Miss Moscomteh, Y. W. C. A. (No. 4218) and Mr. D. J. Sopariwalla, Rafli Brothers, Bombay (No. 0445).

LIST OF AWARDS.

The following is a list of the Gold and Silver Medals awarded;—

GOLD MEDALS.

Textile Fabrics—The Empress Mills, Nagpur, for cotton yarn; the Empress Mills, Nagpur, for cloth; the Manockjee Petit Mills, Bombay, for cloth; the Basel Mission, Mangalore, for hand loom cloth; the Chhoi Mills Co, for silk yarn and cloth; Sasson Mills, for silk yarn and cloth; 24,260, for carpets; D M Petit Art School Ahmednagar, for carpets; Mr. Purmanandas Chotadass, for gold lace cloth; Mr J M Kapadia, for gold embroidery; Mr Shunker Govind Patankr, for silk embroidery; Mr Dayabhai Juggeevandas, for gold thread; Mr Radhakison Bhawani, for shawls; Mr Kedarnath Ramnath, for chicken work.

Leather and Book Binding—Messrs Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sons, for tannery; Mr Saleh Mahomed Dharamsey, for tannery; Messrs Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sons, for general excellency in leather goods; Messrs E S Malia and Co, for harness; the North-West Tannery Co, Cawnpore, for harness and general excellence; Mr Venkata Kistnamah Chetty and Sons Proprietors Ananda Press, Madras, for book-binding; Messrs Hoe and Co, for book-binding.

Paper, Stationery—Mr H D Padmujee of the Deccan Paper Mills Poona, for papers.

Jewellery—Mr C Krishna Chetty, Bangalore, for racing vase; Messrs Barton and Co, for casket with Bison on top; Mr Motilal Dayabhai, for diamond necklace; Messrs Amuluck Brothers, for pendant and broach and Mallon shaped emerald; Messrs Kanjimal Bhugwandas and Co, for octagonal box enamelled, good colour; Messrs H W Burnstein and Co, for general excellence of articles; Messrs Tarachand Parasram, for memento of the exhibition in silver work, excellence of design; Messrs Gangaram Tricumdas and Co, Specially for pearls and diamonds.

Metals—Mr S B Kathell, for copper idols; the Gujerati Type Foundery, for types; Messrs W N Cresswell and Co, for aluminium-ware; Messrs Goolam Hoosein Esmaljee and Brothers, for steel trunks and despatch boxes; Messrs Panker and Co. for cutlery; Shri Shivaji Metal Works, for boiler; Messrs Godrej and Boyce, for safes and locks; Messrs Harichand Mancharam, for safes and locks; Mr Manockjee Cowasjee Petit, for nails; Mr Sorabjee D Bonesetter, for mercury cup; Mr Shripad Mahadev, for brass temple; Mr Gopichand Dhore, for brass tray; Messrs Morenas and Co, electro plated ware.

Chemical industry—Messrs R H Bana and Co, Navsari, for perfumes; Mr Motilal K Shah, for candles; the Kaiser Soap Manufacturing Co, for soaps; the Ranbir Watch Manufacturing Co, for matches; the Peer Mahomed Oil Mills Co, Turkey red and linseed oils; Messrs Roger and Rock, for paints, colour and varnishes; Pandit D Gopal Charlu-Madras, for native medicines; Mr Bapalal Harishanker, for native medicines; Vaidye Popat Purbhooram, for native medicines; Dr K N Gokhle, for native medicines; Messrs H P Sana and Co, for essence of curri-powder.

Furniture and Decorations.—Messrs Ahmed Devjee and Bros, for best carved blackwood furnitre; Messrs M Bresleiur and Co, for general excellence in decoration; Messrs Devji Ganji and Co, for cabinets; Bombay School of Arts, for panel octogonal table and copper sign board; Baroda Kala Bhavan, for cabinets; Messrs John Roberts and Co Ltd, for billiard table and accessories; The Palace Institute Mysore, wood carved palace doors and ivory inlaid work; The Palace Institute Mysore, for stone carving; Mr Ganeshaia of Mysore State, for inlaid ivory cabinet.

Fine Arts.—Mr C L Burns, for painting, the State Camel; Mr Mhatre, for statue to the temple; Mr Pestonjee Bomanjee, for portrait of himself; The Travancore School of Art, for ivory figures Dusa Avtar; Mr Chimnavaren of Vizegapattam for ivory figures.

Conveyances—Mr P B Press, for general excellence of finish in carriages; Messrs Simpson and Co, a special gold medal for a state carriage.

Miscellaneous.—Mr Gandasingh Giperdi, for general excellence in sporting goods; Cawnpore Brush Factory, for excellence in in brushes; Messrs Murray Brothers, for tiger heads and stuffed animals; Messrs Dunlop Tyres and Co Ltd, for general excellence in rubber goods; Messrs Govindji Madhowjee and Co, for red rubber and A 1. Carriage rubber tyres; Messrs Bennet, Coleman and Co of "Times of India" Printing Press, for general colour printing and specimen of photo zinco block printing; Mr M V Dhurandher, for excellent designs of the exhibition medal and certificate; Messrs Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sons, for excellence in tents; Messrs Daware and Co, for photographic album of exhibition memento. The Miraj State for excellence of exhibits.

Healtheries.—Messrs Marsland, Price and Co, for the best exhibit as to originality of design and simple working and construction of various Sanitary fittings; Messrs N Powell and Co, Instruments and medical appliances; Messrs E Hiscoock, bread and dairy produce; Mr M K Kateli, Gymnastic and Calisthenic appliances; The Diamond Soap Co, soaps; Messrs E M Mody and Co, disinfectants and pure chemicals used in textile industry; Messrs Kemp and Co, pharmaceutical preparations and fitters; Messrs Farbar Fabriken Bayer and Co, preparations; Messrs Lawrence and Mayo, meteorological instruments; Messrs McDougall Bros, disinfectants; Messrs Thomson and Taylor, izol disinfectants; The Holy Soap Co, soaps made from vegecable oils; Messrs Tothill Sharp and Co, Nestl's and Jeze's preparations; Messrs H J Rustomjee and Co, mellins food.

Ladies Section.—Mrs Rustomjee S Rustomjee, best painting in oil or water colours Still Life; Miss Soonabai Mistry, best piece of silk-embroidery work embroidery cushion; Mrs Scrinizie, hand made lace Venetion lace) The Presentation Convert Vepery, Madras, best collection of work of all kinds from Women's Industrial Institutions; The Infant Jesus Orphanage, Muiagamudu. Travancore, best collection of hand made laces from women, Industrial Institutions; Miss M P Kharegat, Bombay, one piece hand painted flowers on silk; Beebee Shasta Begam, Bombay, embroidered red satin purdah; Miss W F Darcy, Baroda point lace tea cloth; Mr Flewher, Bombay, Collection of crochet work; A Manipuri woman, Assam, hand woven Dacca muslin Scarf; Meherbai K E Kotwal, Navsari Kusti weaving, the Parsi women's work class, Bombay, for best collection of work of all kinds from women's Industrial Institutions; the Neyoor mission, Nagarcoil Travancore, for best collection of work of all kinds from women's Institutions; the S P G Mission, Bangalore, for best collection of hand made laces from women's Industrial Institutions; the Diocesan Mission School Calcutta, for best collection of work of all kinds from High School for girls; bai Rattanbai Pandey School, Tardeo Bombay, for best collection of work of all kinds from Primary Schools for Girls; Miss Campbell's Mission School, Neemuch, for best collection of work of all kinds from other Schools for girls.

Agriculture—Vegetable and Animal Products.—The Star Tobacco Co., for tobacco; Mr A R Haji Fakir Mahomed, for the best cigars made from Indian tobacco; Mr. Ghaswalla Poona, for rum and sugar.

Agriculture—Prepared Articles,—The Delhi Hindu Biscuit Co., for biscuits.

Agriculture General.—The Agricultural Department Bombay Presidency, for general excellence of all their Exhibits; the Forest, Department for Bombay Presidency for general excellence of all their exhibits.

Agricultural Machinery and Tools.—Messrs. Macbeth Brothers and Co., for general excellence and specially in pumps. Mr A E Jordan Agent for A W Smith and Co., for sugar cane press and horizontal power mills; the Bombay Dairy Supply Co, for ploughs, sterilizing and pasturizing, plant; Messrs. Scallad and Co., for meloote milk separators; the Nagpur Experimental Farm, for tools and implements and general excellence; Mr Richard H Tett, for commercial manure.

Materials used in Construction and Mineral Products.—The Basel Mission Tile Works Mangalore, for general excellence in bricks tiles etc.; Mr Motilal K Shah, for mica Ashestos and Emery.

Mathematical and Surgical Instruments.—Mr. Gajanan Balvant Watchmaker of Indore, for clock.

Musical Instruments.—Mr Munsukh Raghunath of Baroda, for bean; Mr Hemraj Pradhan, for tamburs.

Industrial Machinery, Contrivances and Electricity. The English Electrical Co. for electric lighting. Messrs Duncan Stratton and Co., for general excellence and specially for Shanki and Sons Steam Engine; Messrs Marshall Sons and Co., for portable steam engine; Messrs Mackbeth Brothers, for general excellence and specially for atlas engines and pneumatic tools; Messrs Batliboi and Postwalla, for hornsby akroiyd oil engines; Messrs. Framjee Cawasjee; for crossly's oil engines; the Sirdar Carbonic Acid Gas Co, Ltd., for aerated water machines and general excellence; the Singer's Sewing Machines Co., for sewing machines; Messrs C Jost and Co., for automatic fan, electric generolors and motors; Messers A B Darukhanawalla and Co., electric lighting of the exhibition; the Chinchpoogly Steam Rope works, Bombay, for excellence in ropes; Messrs N N Wadia and Sons, for platt's cotton gins; Mr Dayabhai Jugjivandas, for embroidary hand looms; D M Petit School of Art, for church hill's fly shuttle and loom; Messrs Badcock Wilcox Ltd., boiler with special motion of chair grate stoker.

SILVER MEDALS.

Textile Fabrics.—Manockjee Petit Mills, for yarns; Svedeshi Mills, for yarns; the Empire Mills, for yarns; Khatau Makanjee, for cloth; the Standard Mills, for cloth; Svedeshi Mills, for cloth; the Western India Mills, for cloth; Luxmi Bhandar, for dacca muslin; the Collector of Broach, for cloth mills; Khatri Ghellaram of Jamnagar, for silk cloth and yarn; Mr Dayabhai Jugjivandas Jeriwalla, Surat, for silk cloth and yarn; Mr Sorabjee H Joshi, Surat, for silk cloth and yarn; Mr S S Bagchi, Mursidabad, for silk cloth and yarn; Manockjee Petit Mills, for hosiery; Akola Industrial School, for cotton carpet; Jaipur Jail, for cotton carpet; Baroda Kala Bhavan, for cotton carpet; Amreli Jail, Baroda, for cotton carpet; Mahajen Home, Surat, for cotton carpet; Bengali Manooswami, for cotton carpets; Bengali Manooswami of Jaipur, 1405, for cotton purdah; Dharwar Jail, for cotton purdah; Vellore Central Jail, for cotton purdah; Shaik Ismail Shaib of Ellore, for woolen Carpets and Rugs; Bangalore Jail, for woollen carpets and Rugs; Mahajen Home, Surat, for silk carpet; Hyderabad Industrial School, for carpet; Supt Central Jail Jaipur, for carpet; Vellore Central Jail (12384), for carpet; Mr Govindji Shavji, for gold lace cloth; Nagpur Museum, for Baharanpur Shalee; Mr Ismail Mohomed Master, for Kinkhab; Laxmi Bhandar, for Mats; D M Petit Industrial art School, Ahmednagar, for cocoanut fibre Mat; Khatre Shamji Ghelaram, for gold embroidery; Mr Sorabshaw Rustomjee, for gold embroidery; Mr Pranjivandas Dulabram, for gold embroidery; Mr C M Bhesania for gold embroidery; Messrs Ahmed Devji and Bros, for gold embroidery; Sind Section, for silk embroidery (Portraits); Mr Kursondas, of Baroda, for silk embroidery; Cutch (10329), for silk embroidery; Messrs Hinode and Co, for silk embroidery; Venkatesh Shri Nivash Naik, for blankets and Cumblies; Mr. Deva Lakha, for blankets and cumblies; Mr Deva Lakha, for blankets and cumblies; Mr S E Desai, for dyeing.

Leather.—The North-West Tannery Co, for tannery; the Navsari Leather Works, for chrome Fancy Leather; Messrs McAlpin and Huggett, for boots; Mr Noormohomed Ratensey, for harness; Mr Ichharam S Desai, of Gujerati Printing Press, for book binding Messrs Bennett, Coleman and Co, for book binding.

Horn Goods.—Mr D M Wadye, for bison horn work.

Paper, Stationery—Messrs S N Shaik Adam and Co of Girgaum Paper Mill, for paper; The Upper India Cooper Paper Mils Lucknow, for paper; The Poona Chitre Shala Press, for kindergarten articles.

Art Pottery, Porcelain and Glass—Jaipur School of Arts, for Art Pottery; Mr S H Contractor, for decorations and figure engraving on glass and invention of glass looking-glass.

Jewellery—D M Petit School of Industry, Ahmednagar, for trays; Mr Oomersey Mavjee of Cutch, silver casket; Mr Motilal Dayabhai, trays and teapot; Mr L D Mehta Bhavnagar, trays and gold necklace and armlet; Mr Shroff Bailur Ramrao, Mangalore, collection of gold ornaments; Mysore State, gold tray; Moro Ganesh Karmarkar, Kolhapur gold necklace; Mr Surajmal Juganath, Jaipur, blue and green enamelled tray; Reay School of Art, Bombay, for silver enamelling.

Metals—The School of Art, Bombay, for lamp chain; Jaipur School of Arts, for brass figures; Mr Amirbhoy Dossajee, for brass castings; Mr Rattanji Jehangir, for german silver "Afurgania"; Messrs Godrej and Boyce, for german silver spoons; Mr B K Desai, for aluminum ware: Baroda Kala Bhavan for iron castings: Messrs Alibhai Valjee and Sons, for trunks and despatch boxes; Mr Someshwar Mistry, for despatch boxes; Messrs Calliandas Bros, for embossed brass articles; Messrs L Zoraster and Co. for brass trays; Mr R H Patuck, for locks; Jaipur School of Art, for perforated censor: Mysore State, for brass plate with carving I D M Petit School of Art, for copper embossed work; Messrs P K Allahabux and Co, for brass tray; Mr F P Bhumgara, for aluminum hammered ware; Mr Kalidas Desai, mercury cup; Mr Desamal Sohanlal, Muradabad, for brass inlaid work; Mr Noorbux Khodabux for shield enamelled set with wood; Mr Chhanjilal Khaneh, Muradabad, for enamelled ware: Mr S Purmoswamy, for brass insects.

Chemical Industries.—Mr T Alirahmon of Madras, for fagurbeattis; Mr Dinshaw Byramjee, Ghandhee. Broach, for preserves; Mr Bomanshaw Eduiji Aurra, for syrups; The Islam Match Mfg Co, for Matches; Mr Padumker Mahadev Joshi, for brue black Ink; Mr D H Gimi, for inks and "fac simile" and copying printing inks; The Gouripur Oil Co, for oils; Dr K N Gokhle, for British pharmacopoeia preparations made in India.

Mahidhar Purshotum Vaidye, Vaidya Shunkerprasad Jahandubhat, Jamnagar, Vaidye Bavabhai Achaljee Dr H L Batlivalla, Mr V K Sandu, Mr Heerachund Bhimjee, for native Medicines; The Indian Chutney Mfg Co, for peacock brand curry powder; Mr Joachim Pais, Mangalore, for parchment coffee.

Furniture and Decorations.—Messrs John Roberts and Co, Ld, for furniture: Messrs Dawson and Co, for billiard table; The Bhawnagar State (Luxmon Roodha,) for writing Cabinet; Mr Kachra Govind, for carved blackwood table; Mr Vishnu Kashinath Mahapurker, for lacquered teapoy; Mr S Karothan Asari, for table; D M Petit Industrial school Poona, for cabinet; The Ratnagiri school of Industry, for Cabinet; Messrs Muradbux and Khoda bux Nagina, for carved ebony wood Screen, Dalpart Govind Sutar, for carved blackwood stand; Mr. Esoofali of Mysore, for wood inlaid work; Mr. Ahmedali of Mysore, for wood inlaid work; Mr. Dadabhai Ratonjee, for sandalwood carving; Mr. Mistry (632), for wood carved frames: Mr. Gungoola, for sandalwood carving; Mr. Sakaram B. Mistry (458), for wood carving.

Fine Arts—Mr. M. V. Dhurendhur, for oil painting Lesson in Music; Mr Pithawalla, for portrait of Mr. Tata; Mr. Agaskar, for oil paintings and a bust of a Parsee Lady; The Supt of Cannanore Jail, for coconnut shell work; Mr, Kangoola Ramegium, for Vizagapatam, for ivory carving: Luxumi Bahandar Calcutta, for ivory carved paper knives Mr. Anandrao Kurve, for subject making in photographs; Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, for enlargement of a photo of a European.

Conveyances—Mr. Dadabhoy Bomanjee, for a morningd car: Mr. Laljee Ranchorjee, for general excellence.

Miscellaneous—Wellington Mews for rickshaws; Mr. J. Ramswamy, Mysore, for general excellence in sticks; Messrs A. V. Coy, Sarat, for best assortment of sticks; Mr. R. J. Kadalkur, Sawantwady, for workmanship and unique design; Messrs Jamsedjee and Sons, Sialkote, for Excellence in Tennis and Badminton rackets; Mysore Industrial School, for cane-work; Baroda Jail, for cane-work; Mr. A. Soonder Shastri, for grass mat, Mr. Mohomed Hoosein Sadekbhai, Ahmedabad, for brushes; Mr. Mohanlal Baljee, Ahmedabad, for brushes Messrs. Mahadker Bros, for buttons, Messrs. S. N. Shaikadam and Co., of Girgaum Paper Mills, for patent imitation leather paper roller. Mr Ruchi Rao, Punjab, for glass flax and funnels; Messrs R D Babajee and Co, for tiger heads and stuffed animals; Mrs G H B Radcliffe, for laces, &c; Mr R H Bhatavadekar, for cambay stone works; Ganesh Kalagraha, for general excellence of the Exhibits; Keshevji Dossa, for ivory and other works; M H A Dubash, for floral bower; Messrs P N Dutt and Co, Calcutta, for acetylene lamps (country made: Mr Gajar, for mother-of-pearls; Mr A K Kevade, for photo enlargements; Mr Manockji Rustomji Contractor, for model house at surat: Bombay Port Trust, for models, general exhibits.

Healtheries—Messrs Warden and Co, for tiles and sanitary flooring; Mr S M Ratnagar, for water-waste preventor; The National Dairy Co, for water waste preventor; Mr K B Jhodau, for sewage destructor; Messrs Paranjpaye Althely and Co, for veterinary instruments and appliances; Messrs Thomas Black and Co, for sanitary appliances; The Oriental Commercial Agency, for sanitary latrines. &c; Messrs Druve and Co, for sanitary latrines, &c; Messrs O H Nazar and Co, for metal decorations; Mr G K Dhwadekar for kindergarten objects; The Indian Aluminium Co, Madras for bed-pans, surgical Trays &c; Messrs F K Boyce and Co, for disinfectants; Mr M A J Noble, for serum preparations.

Agriculture.—Vegetable and animal Products.—Messrs Polson and Co, for tea and coffee; Mr J E Mody, for tea and coffee; Mess Lipton and Co, for tea and coffee; Mr Rattonsey Cooverjee, for medicinal drugs; the Aryan Industrial Co, for Oils; Mr Jayshaker Indraji for Herbarium and famine food.

Agriculture.—Prepared Articles.—The Middlesex Dairy Co, for butter; Mr Motilal K Shah, for dolla oil; Messrs B C Da Costa and Co, for preserved fruits and provisions; Mr Damodar Bhide, for flours and arowroot; The Arrowroot Biscuit Co, for biscuits; Mr N K Jussawalla, for chutneys and fruits; Mes Manockjee Poojiajee and Sons, for jam, jellies and chutneys; The Royal Bakery, for confectionery; The Victoria Bakery, for confectionery; Mr Haridas Valjee, for confectionery; Mr Govindji Vassonjee, for confectionery.

Agricultural Machinery and Tools.—Messrs Bradbury, Brady and Co, for pumps; Mr Jones Nahan, for sugar-cane press, three rolls; The Prince of Wales Dairy Cy, for alpha laval milk separator; Messrs John Fleming and Co, for windmill.

Materials used in construction and mineral products.—Mr K S Dhondy, for flooring tiles; Geological Department, Mysore State, for granites; Mr Gavrishunker Manishunker, for agates; Hyderabad Deccan Coy, Ltd, for singareni coal.

Mathematical and scientific instruments, &c.—Mr Keshev Ramchander, Poona, for astronomical Globe; Mr S Mahadev and Sons, for camera; Messrs Peary Mohan Soor and Co, for compass; Mr R K Lohar, Baroda, for lever escapement; Shaik Khanbhai Afsar, for astronomical clock.

Musical Instruments—Mr Babamiya Nurmohomed for sitar; Mr Seshaya Pattaya Nadig, Sirsi, for sitar; Mr Shastarbudhe, for tambure box; Messrs Ahmedali and Sons, through Jubilee Institute, Mysore, for veena; Messrs Vrajlal and Krishnarao, for manjuvina; Mr Henry Kaps, Karachi, for mandolines: Mr Cooverji D Mistry, for harmonium;

Industrial Machinery, Contrivances and Electricity—Messrs Bradbury, and Co, for general excellence of exhibits; Messrs Tothil, Sharp and Co, for R Ibbotson's saws and carpenters' tools; the Empress Iron and Brass Foundry, for castings for mill gearing, etc; Messrs N N Wadia and Sons, for Hall's Dynamo; Messrs Bootie and Co, for sterling water tube boiler; Mr Ardashir T Mirza, for automatic sluice gate; Mr Premjee Hirjee, for double water mote; the Victoria Technical Institute for launch steam engine; Messrs John Dickinnson and Co, for printing press; Mr Munsukh V Shah, for cross bordered motion hand loom; Surat Orphanage, for rug hand loom; Messrs Purshotam Visram and Co, for preston underpick self-shuttling loom; Messrs Bradbury and Co, for hattersley patent self-shuttling loom; Messrs M Ostermayer and Co, for dyeing machine.

The awards of Bronze medals and certificates of merit have not as yet been declared, but are expected to be out in a day or two.

THE MOHAMEDAN ANGLO-ORIENTAL EDUCATION.

At the recent Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental Educational Conference held in Lucknow it was decided to raise funds to establish a Conference Office and permanent staff at Aligarh. A small sum of money was raised and it has been decided to commence work at once. The work that it is hoped the office in connection with the Central Standing Committee will be able to carry on is as follows, (1) General consideration of the Educational needs of the Musalmans of India: initiation of steps to forward these needs and the carrying out as far as possible of resolutions passed by the Conference at its annual meetings. (2) The collection of such educational information as will be useful to the Musalmans of India and the provision of information on all educational subjects to any parents or students who shall apply to it. It is hoped that in time the conference office may be able to give information as to studies, expenses, cost of living etc, of the principal educational institutions, technical and otherwise, in Europe America and Japan as well as in India. This information will be provided free of charge to all who apply for it. (3) We are making arrangements to appoint a competent agent who will travel in the districts and investigate the condition of education among Mohamedans of these districts. He will when desirable and possible assist in the founding of Anglo Vernacular Schools teaching up to the middle. The Schools founded by him and such others as shall desire it will be inspected at stated intervals by Inspectors sent out from the Conference office.

ASLEEP IN THEIR SADDLES.

In hand-to hand conflict men shouted, struggled, wrestled, thrust, advanced, and withdrew. By dusk the cannon and muskets were almost useless and as darkness came down, "the survivors fell asleep where they stood, riders in their saddles horses in their tracks."

It was an infernal battle. Grape and shrapnel flew like hail that October day, and history says the field was full of human victims. Yet on ground sodden with blood, and in an atmosphere reeking with the fumes of hell men slept soundly. The reason is plain, do you say? Possibly; but hold the question until you read the letters which follow. They tell the stories of actual experience, not on the field of war, but of the actual battle of life, a struggle that with most people lasts in one form or another, as long as they live. With some the fiercest struggle they have to make is for a livelihood with others and it is for the recovery or the preservation of health.

Mrs. Susan Helders was born in England some seventy-eight years ago, and came out to this colony 71 years ago. She has kept a grocery store at Van de Leur and Longmarket Streets, Cape Town, for 38 years, and is well known to many merchants and residents in Cape Town. In a letter dated August 16th, 1904, she says:—"I am seventy-eight years of age, and am positive I owe the prolongation of my life to that excellent remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup. Thirty years ago I fell into a low weakly state of health. I lost my appetite and, what was worse, I could not sleep at nights, and I became nervous and startled at the least noise or sound. I was also troubled with biliousness, and my stomach could not retain anything I ate. My bowels acted irregularly and caused splitting headaches. Doctors did not appear to understand my case, and instead of becoming any better I grew worse.

"I was conversing with a friend one day about the good qualities of medicines when I was told that Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup would cure me if I would give it a trial. I began to use it and from that day I commenced to mend. All the very distressing symptoms have left me, and I have been able to attend to business ever since my cure, which was seven years ago. My children all use Mother Seigel's Syrup for indigestion, and I recommended it to a number of my customers."

Mr. I. de Klerk is a foreman packer in one of the largest wholesale houses in Port Elizabeth. He was born in South Africa, and came to Port Elizabeth from Aberdeen, C. C. fifteen years ago. He lives in Sprigg street. Writing on July 27th to the proprietors of Mother Seigel's Syrup, he says:—"Mother Seigel's Syrup has proved of inestimable value to me. Five years ago I fell into a very bad state of health through indigestion. For months my life was a misery to me; I could neither eat nor sleep and was unable to work for days together. Whenever I ate any solid food I suffered terrible pains in my stomach, followed by sickness. I tried a great many until three years ago I was induced to give medicines, but failed to get any relief, until three years ago I was induced to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial. After taking only a few doses I began to improve, and by the time I had taken four bottles it had thoroughly cured me. I can now eat heartily and do a good day's work. I am glad to testify to the merits of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and you may use this statement in any way you wish."

The battle story, the facts of Mrs. Helders' and Mr. de Klerk's suffering, and the moral of them are all obvious. The soldiers and the horses were tired, but healthy; so they slept in spite of their exhaustion. But these quiet people living at home could not sleep because their exhaustion was not natural; it was due to the disorder caused by their ailments. The same remedy that cured them has cured hundreds of thousands; it stands unrivalled and is within the reach of all.

OVERCROWDING THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I see that a controversy is going on in your columns about the "overcrowding of the legal profession," mostly among lawyers. These having entered the field themselves and helped to overcrowd and lower it by their numbers, if not by anything else, now very benevolently and disinterestedly discuss how the wicket of the field should be carefully and tightly fastened against all future aspirants and the road leading to it should be made as rough and thorny as possible. It is very easy and very disinterested for lawyers of a few years' standing and not very distinguished in the profession to do this. But some among the public would be justified if they suspected another motive than a mere regard for the dignity of their profession in all those suggestions for making their profession harder to enter, and if they only saw a disingenuous attempt to narrow or destroy the limits of competition and thus render their path to success smoother. I think it unseemly for any but the most distinguished lawyers thus to foul their own cloth, for all that they say against new lawyers re-acts upon themselves. Only the most eminent members, who are in an assured and unassailable position, of any profession can point out the defects of that profession, and not be open to the charge of interested motives. So far as I have seen no such ornaments of the bar who can afford to speak independently and authoritatively have written on this very important subject.

I am not a lawyer and so no motives can possibly be attributed to what I say. I only write because I think the subject has not been treated as it should be, and its gravity has not been realised; and because it has been treated so far by what the public thinks interested parties, its gravity is not borne home upon the public mind. The subject is one of the vital concern to the public and the State, and the sooner it is regarded as such the better for both. The overcrowding and consequent degradation of any learned profession, and especially the legal profession, should not be viewed with indifference by the public and especially the State. Briefless lawyers and patientless doctors and chairless professors are a grave danger and menace to the State. And especially the first of these unemployed men are the source of the greatest danger which unfortunately the State does not fully realise; or if it realises it, it evidently does nothing to obviate it. If a lawyer does not find vent for his ability in the legitimate business of his profession, he is more apt than other educated men to employ it in political agitation to bring about changes in the existing order of things and Government, whereby such as he hope to profit. His training fits him more or less for that. A lawyer is trained to write and to speak well, at least better than his brethren of other professions. His whole being depends on being able to speak and plead. If he finds no opportunity to write on legal subjects and to plead in court, he will write on other subjects and plead before other assemblies. Those other subjects and other assemblies are in the present state of India almost entirely confined to politics. That this is a stern reality we find if we look around us. Nearly all our political agitators, our orators and journalists are lawyers in practice or art of practice, or those who have received legal training more or less. In Bombay the fact is too patent. But everywhere in the mofussil it is not less patent, though sometimes latent. In every town and village even the political "boss" is the local pleader, and he more often than not conducts the local "Thunderer" also. He is also the great local sowcar and most of the poor ryots' land is in his hand, alienated by irredeemable mortgage. He is animated by a silent and subdued, but none the less fierce dislike of the Government, against whom he has this standing grudge, that it does not provide careers for the like of him in Government service where they would be ready to oppress the people whose cause they now champion. In other countries under their own Government such a class does no serious harm. But here under a foreign rule they are an insidious danger and menace of which I fear sufficient account is not taken by the British authorities.

This is the political danger of flooding the country with lawyers which it cannot legitimately absorb. They go on steadily increasing the volume of public discontent, which in nine cases out of ten is fundamental discontent with the British rule and Government. This has gone on for a whole generation; the evils it has wrought in our social and political fabric are well known and appreciated by silent but keen observers amongst ourselves. Is the Government alone not aware of it; and does it not appreciate this great danger? "Latet anguis in herba." It is presumptuous to point it out to a nation of born rulers such as the English are who are mindful above everything to "regere Imperia populos," or is it that they have lost their cunning? To us it is an ungrateful task. But it must be done by some one who has at heart the true interests of the Indians as well as the English. When one sees the amount of talent, industry and other good qualities that go to form a lawyer wasted, absolutely thrown away, rendering no return to his country or to himself, it is enough to draw tears of blood from him. Is India so very rich in talent that she can afford to see all this amount wasted? Is she to see the flower of her youth, her intelligence, her ability wither thus in sheer insanity or mischievous activity, involving themselves as well as others in ruin? When we see what a future there is for our country in industrial and economic development of its resources, which could absorb all the talents and energy of the young men and open out fruitful careers for them, we stand aghast at their phenomenal folly in neglecting this task which will bless both him that does it and the land for which it is done, and in pursuing the phantom glory of a lawyer's profession which has been dragged into the mire and become a bye-word of reproach. But it is folly in the young men, it is something worse in the older men, their fathers and guardians, who allow such waste of time and talent and energy. Is this a case wherein we can say "Quem Deus perdere vult prius dementat."—Yours, &c.,

R. P. KARKARIA.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

We have just had a spell of really cold weather writes our Ahmedabad correspondent. The lowest temperature registered by the thermometer may not have been very low, but there could be no doubt that the weather was cold. Shivering people have indulged in the usual platitudes about the "delightful" cold weather, at the same time murmuring because their bungalows here were not provided with fireplaces.

Small-pox is still raging in the city in spite of the labours of four vaccinators who are kept hard at work daily vaccinating all and sundry. The native fortunately has not the same aversion to vaccination that he has to inoculation and does not require much pressing to undergo the operation. One of the features of the present epidemic is the heavy mortality among the unvaccinated, most of those attacked dying. So far only one case of small-pox has got into the cantonment. Prompt measures were taken and it is hoped there will be no fresh cases there.

The Battery is not expected back from the manœuvres at Rutlam for another month or two. The 109th N. I., who only went out there on the 17th January, returned on Sunday, apparently acting on the Lambian principle of making up for going late by coming away early.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

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The Late Lord Clyde said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It saved me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—Earl of Aldborough.

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D. H. HEERAJEE, A. Crawford Market.

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OSCILLATING OR REVOLVING FAN.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

"We are unhappily too familiar with the story of the Crimean or Mutiny veteran who ends his days in the workhouse or at the street crossing says, the "Pall Mall Gazette." No less pitiful, from every point of view, is the case of Arthur Langton, aged only thirty-seven, late quartermaster-sergeant of the 5th Lancers, who has thirteen years' service and certificates to exemplary character at his back, and was discharged from the Army in consequence of wounds received at Ladysmith. He tried for employment, failed to get it, and took to the occupation of a shoeblack in the streets of London. The end of the story, so far, is that he got into trouble with the police for obstinately obstructing the pavement, hit the policeman who reproved him, and is now under remand at Westminster. He had been drawing his magnificent pension of 3s. a day, but wasting it, apparently, in drink, and was therefore in a weak and giddy condition from lack of food. The wound in his head is held responsible for his foolishness; but there will be an uneasy feeling that his country also may be partly responsible for this poor fellow's sad plight."

The report upon the performance of the new short rifle was not at all a convincing document, and even its facts are open to dispute. No one questions that the results given were actually attained, but other experience does not altogether confirm them. It has not been explained why the short rifle should be superior to the present arm at all ranges except at 500 yds., and should show its greatest superiority at 1,500yds. We may remark, however, in regard to the latter record, that long-distance firing is particularly difficult to estimate with accuracy, owing to the varying conditions. We should not expect a short rifle to do better than a long one, and we shall be surprised if in practice it does so. Such improvements as it possesses might presumably be applied to the long rifle, with the effect of increasing the velocity of the latter. There are divided opinions as to the absence of a cut-off. The Navy insisted on having it in the rifles supplied to the Naval Service, and the Small Arms Committee, though agreeing to the omission of the cut-off, recommended that the mechanism should be capable of taking it, should experience show it to be necessary. Some of those who have handled the rifle, while acknowledging the advantage of its lightness, and shortness say the arm is ill-balanced, and doubts are raised as to the merits of the traversing wind-gauge sight, the action of the safety-catch, and other details. The new arm seems to labour under the suspicion which always attends compromise, and it has been a wise thing to issue rifles to the best marksmen in the Volunteer corps for a further test.

The unofficial announcement of the names of the members of the new Committee on Naval Designs has been followed by a revival of interest in this subject which has long been a fruitful source of discussion. In an article in the "Times" the present committee is compared with that of 1871, presided over by Lord Dufferin. But the writer of that article has altogether ignored another committee which sat in the eighties, and which, being as is the present one, largely departmental, constitutes far better a precedent than does that of 1871. As the case the 1888 committee was appointed, Sir William White was at the Admiralty, and at his suggestion, it is said, a number of naval officers in high command were called in to advise on the design of the Naval Defence Act battleships. The result of the deliberations of the committee was that of a compromise. Seven of the vessels of the Royal Sovereign class were built according to one design, and one, the Hood, to another. It is to be hoped that this committee will not make a similar pronouncement. But the list of the committee as published is incomplete, for all the admirals in command afloat and in charge of dockyards have been consulted, and their suggestions considered. If the precedent of 1888 is followed no official statement will be made until Lord Selborne makes some announcement in Parliament. The terms of reference to the committee are only vaguely known, Lord Selborne having stated that the Board was endeavouring to profit by the lessons of the present war, to review the principles on which different classes of modern warships are constructed, and to lay down a basis of what they consider to be the fighting requisites of the desired types of war vessels, and the governing features of each type.

We shall await with interest to see who will be selected to fill the administrative appointments to be created under the new Army Order, as upon these men will depend the success or otherwise of the scheme, says the "Army Navy Gazette" It will have to be understood in the Army that two lists will in future be required to be maintained—one consisting of officers for command, another of those who are to be trained in the duties of administration. The officers in both these categories will, in their own way, be valuable to the State, but these duties will be so different that it is difficult to see how they can very well overlap—i.e., how an officer can be transferred promiscuously from one sphere to the other. In the creation of the new staffs next month the utmost care ought to be taken that only officers who possess ample qualifications for the administrative posts shall be selected—men who have shown special aptitude for such duties, and who can stand alone and deal with the multifarious questions of finance, allowances, departmental matters, estimates, and such like, without having to depend almost entirely on their subordinates. If selections are made with this end in view, if the scheme is allowed to be launched by practical and experienced soldiers in the department of administration, we feel confidence in its ultimate success.

We confess, however, adds the same paper to being somewhat doubtful whether all will be as it should be in this respect when we call to mind what happened only a few months ago. Now it cannot be too strongly impressed upon the Army Council that no system, however good in principle, can be made to work successfully unless every branch of it is managed or supervised by an expert. In choosing therefore, officers to fill the appointments about to be created—those to be held by major-generals (or brigadiers)—the utmost care should be taken to secure the services only of officers whose past training has been such as to place it beyond question that they will be in a position to discharge all the duties of the responsible offices to which they are to be called off their own bats, as the saying goes. It may be difficult to find these all-round men, but there ought to be enough of them if proper care is taken to put qualifications before every other consideration. Such a course would be followed in any business undertaking, and the same conditions ought to apply in the Army. Upon the enforcement of this principle, in fact, the success or failure of the new system almost entirely depends. It will be interesting to see, therefore, how the system is launched.

The appointment of an officer to superintend gunnery practice throughout the service is a measure which is likely to bring about further improvement in that all important direction, but it must not be forgotten that the greatest care will have to be taken that in no case must there be any attempt to interfere with that freedom of method and initiative which rightly belongs to the captain of every ship, and the admiral of every fleet, to use a vulgar expression, there must not be too much "dry nursing." From the moment an admiral or a captain takes over command, his first and foremost duty is to discover what, in his judgment is the very best method of fighting his fleet or his ship, how to push to the fullest advantage all the potent forces at his disposal and how to dispose his officers and men so as to obtain the best results in action. If he is not able to solve this problem satisfactorily, he is unfit for command. On the other hand, if he is worthy of his post and we have a right to suppose that our admirals and commanding officers are really so—then there must be no undue interference with the free exercise of his judgment. Consequently it will be the duty of the Director of Naval Gunnery not to teach officers how to fight their ships but to assist them in every possible way to develop the forces at their disposal to the very fullest extent. In a word, he will be expected to organise advise, and assist, but not to direct.

The retiring Controller of the Navy, who shortly takes up the command of the Atlantic Squadron, can claim to have made many advantageous changes during his stay at Whitehall. Few, however, will be likely to prove more far-reaching in effecting economies than his action in appointing Captain Jellicoe, some two years ago, at the head of a committee of engineer and warrant officers to overhaul the question of storing the ships of the fleet. The object of the committee was to cast out all superfluous stores from those allowed to ships by their establishments, so as to reduce the weight of stores to a minimum, in order to place more guns and munitions on board; and at the same time to effect such economies as were possible. The result of the labours of this committee has never been published, but it is understood that it gave great satisfaction at the Admiralty, and that over 70 tons of weight was removed from a modern battleship alone without impairing, but rather increasing, her fighting efficiency. That there was also a large saving of money in cutting off what was apparently unnecessary stores, to the tune probably of at least 50 tons per ship of these excessive weights is obvious; and when the number of ships involved in this saving is considered, it is plain that the annual saving must amount to an appreciable sum in the Navy Estimates.

10, Blaithroyd, Southowram, Halifax, Eng.

In Dec., 1899, I was cured of piles by Doan's Ointment. I want to say now—20 months after—that this cure has been permanent, and that I have had no return of the old complaint. (Signed) Matthew, Farrar. (Of all Chemists.

THE WEATHER.

MATHERAN, FEB. 5.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran for the week ending 4th February 1905 :—

	Temperature Max	Temperature Min	Rainfall Inches	Rainfall Cents
28th Jan	73°	59°	..	..
29th Jan	70°	55°	..	..
30th Jan	70°	56°	..	..
31st Jan	71°	55°	..	..
1st Feb	72°	59°	..	..
2nd Feb ...	75°	58°	..	..
3rd Feb	77°	60°	..	..
4th Feb	71°	59°	..	..

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 6TH FEBRUARY.

Amritsar.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Break needed generally. Rapeseed crop suffering by frost.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Food-grains doing well. Rapeseed doing badly.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Fine weather doing good to rapeseed.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Food-grains doing well.

Cawnpore.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Unusually cool.

Bewar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton picking general. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Unusually cool. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Bright fair; strong cold. Cotton second picking progressing, and arrival increasing. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Seasonable. Cotton healthy, and arrival expected early. Food-grains doing well.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arrivals commenced.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Seasonable, but unusually cool. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Food-grains doing well.

Sholapur.—Unusually cool. Harvests partially damaged.

Hubli.—Bright no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 6TH FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Deesa, Indore, Saugor, Veraval and Neemuch, and has been steady or has changed slightly over the rest of the country. The barometer is in moderate to considerable excess of normal in Sind, Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Ratnagiri, Mormugao, Bombay and Bhavnagar Para, and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures continue to remain in large defect of normal everywere except at Cuddapah and Madras, where the night temperature is in slight excess. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Cuddapah and the lowest 36° at Neemuch.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Allahabad and Delhi.

Rain—Light showers are reported from Colombo. Weather is fine and almost clear.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 7.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

739.04—Madhavji and K—Lalubhai Motiram vs Kastoor chand Mohanchand and another F P Pavri—Diksit D and S

873,04—Edgelow G and W—Shapurji Hormusji Mistry vs Cowaji Novroji Gheewalla

7,05—Captain and V—Haji Ismail Haji Hasham vs Memon Hoosein Aliana and others

15,05—Hiralal D—Nowroji Framji Vakil vs Aimal—Cragie L and O

16,05—Ardeser H D and Co—Nursey J Kessowji vs Bhowanji Dharamsey—Tyabji D and Co

21,05—Payne and Co—Haji Jaokeria Haji Ahmed vs Soondarbai and others

33,05—Crawford B and Co—Rahimbhai Cassam and another vs Karimbhoy Cassumbhai Nanji and others
Summary Suit for consent decree.

416,04—Payne and Co—Jugmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaiset vs Premchand Raychand and others—Edgelow G and W

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

595,02—Smetham B and N—Ratanbai widow and others vs Narrotam Morarjee Goculdas and others—Cragie L and O and—Part heard B Raghavaya

568,02—Kanga and Co—Maganlal Vajbhucandas vs Sitharam Nathmall—Tyabjee and Co—Commercial Cause

Long Causes

555,04—Little and Co—N C Macleod vs The B B and C I Railway Co—Crawford B and Co

112,04—M B Chothia—Framroze Jamshed Aga vs Runchordas Tribhowandas Mody and another—Payne and Co

459,03—Tyabji D and Co—Damoderdas Vandrawandas and another vs Devidas Vundrawandas and others—Edgelow G and W and Daphtary and F and Jamsetjee and R

294,04—Dikshit D and S—Parbhakar Govind Vaidya vs Premchand Roychand and Co—Edgelow G and W and N M Cama

125,04—Payne and Co—Jugmohundas Vandrawandas vs Tookersey Shamji—Daphtary and F and Edgelow G and W

Testamentary Suits.

15,01—Sorabjee and J Bai Membalbai widow vs Canjee Wajee—Madhowjee and H.

19,04—Malvi H and M Jamnadas Bhagwandas vs Datram Balkisson—K J Efilmoria.

20,04—Tranjee D and Co—Chabildas Narrondas vs Bai Hurabai widow—Bicknell M and R.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR

For dismissal

186,98—Thakurdas and Co—Kooshambai vs Ajbai—Little and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes,

791,04—Bicknell M and R—Framji Shapurji Patuck and others vs Framji Edulji Davar—Payne and Co—Part heard

117,04—Bhaishunker K and G—The Advocate-General vs Bai Sudha alias Mooghibai Madhowji and K—Part heard

865—01—Daphtary and F—Thakersey Shamji and others vs The Lord Reay Mills Company Limited—Matubhay J and M and Dikshit D and S—Part heard

429,04—Hiralal and D—Babuji Sadhashiv Sujit and another vs Jankibai widow—K and J Billimoria—Part heard

762-04—Muljee and D—Nanbai widow vs Jamnadas Bhugwandas—Malvi H and M

765-04—Payne and Co—Hunsraj Morarjee vs Ranchordas Dharsey—Little and Co

771,04—Edgelow G and W—Dayachand Sakulchand vs Adam Hajee Jackeria—Thakurdas and Co

638,04—Payne and Co—Hunsraj Morarji vs Mongibai widow—Little and Co

247-01—Bicknell M and M—Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar vs Ramanlal Gordhandas Gaggar—Payne and Co.

Before the PROTHONOTARY.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

2,05—In Person—Dwarkaprasad Gowrishanker vs Ramdin Gayadin—J P Dastur.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	12	3	17
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	14	16	53
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	20	19	37
a D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	3	3	13
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	27	22	30
a F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	3	4	15
G Mahim and Worli.....	2	2	8
Water Division.....	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown....	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	11
Total	81	70	195
Total plague deaths to date...	279,731	231,780	
Same date last year	77	64	138

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
39	16

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Journal" telegraphs :—"Admiral Alexeieff has just been nominated honorary admiral-in-chief of the entire Russian Navy. The importance of this nomination lies in the fact that in accepting it Admiral Alexeieff renounces all other compensation. He will shortly go abroad."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Beme, 1899 tons, Captain W J de Guy, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan, 1917 tons, Captain J G Cowie, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Liverpool via Cape Town in ballast,

THE steamer Shadwell, 2592 tons, Captain J Tolston, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Newport via Karachi, brought a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 730 tons, Captain E Y Watson, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

THE Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Deo Balduino 3914 tons, Captain G Canepa, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Genoa, brought a general cargo and passengers

THE German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, 1784 tons, Captain O Burmeister, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and 7 cabin and 257 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Wartburg, 3399 tons, Captain S Schmidt, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Hamburg brought a general cargo, 24 cases explosives and 3 passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Turner, Mr L Fraser, Mr N Damania, Mr Blacklaw and 257 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Sultan s	Burmeister ...	Zanzibar, Jan 23
	Kola s	McDiarmid...	Karachi, Feb 4

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Kapurthala, Watson, for Persian Gulf, &c
" Beme, Guy, for Rangoon

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Deo Balduino, for Genoa, &c.
" Hydra, for Bangkok, &c
" Ischia, for China
" Sultan, Zanzibar, &c
" Prome, for Karachi

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	From
2	Ataka	Calcutta
2	Umlazi.....	Calcutta
3	Clan Stuart	Liverpool

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Cos s s Rewa left Suez on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

The Clad Line s s Clan Grant arrived in London on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

MARSEILLES, FEB. 5.

The P and O Co's steamer Oriental, from Bombay arrived Marseilles on the 4th February.

The Norman East Africa Line steamer Reichstag left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 5th instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperatrix left Trieste for Bombay on the 3rd instant and may be expected here on the 20th instant.

The same Coy, s s Voravia left Trieste for Bombay via Karachi on the 4th instant and may be expected here about the 2nd March.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR, T. W. CUFFE A. D. C, COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, February 7, 1905.

The Squadron will parade on the Church Gate sands for combined drill with H Mthe Body Guard and Mounted Police on Wednesday the 8th instant at 6-15 a.m., punctually. Dress—Drill order, Khaki.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D, COMMANDING.

Bombay, February 7, 1905.

1 The annual inspection of the Corps will take place on Saturday next the 11th instant, at 4-15 p m at Santa Cruz.
Dress—Review order Khaki Bandoliers and Putties to be worn.

(2) Every member who is not on leave is required by the Volunteer Regulations to be present or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.

(3) The Commanding Officer trusts that officers Commanding Companies will endeavour to get every available member of the Company to attend this parade.

(4) Ammunition boots must be worn by all members (except Officers and Cyclists).

2 Candidates for the Proficiency Certificates will parade at 6-30 a m on Wednesday next the 8th instant at Camp, Santa Cruz.
Dress—Drill Order Khaki.

3. There will be Commanding Officer's parade daily during this week at 6-30 a. m and 5 30 p m at Santa Cruz

4. Members are requested to avail themselves of the Train leaving Colaba at 4 p.m. Bo Time daily.
(Special arrangement have been made to run this train from Bandra to Santa Cruz).

5 Match IX, Cadets will be competed for on the 16th instant.

6 Details—Orderly Officer for Tuesday—Captain B H Hewett and Lieut T H Potts.
Battn Orderly Sergt for Tuesday—Sergt J R Miller.
Battn Orderly Corpl for Tuesday—Corpl M King.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, February 7, 1905.

1 The following drills will take place this week :—
No 1 Coy—
Tuesday to-day 9 p.m.—Colaba North Fort 6" B L Gun Drill.
Thursday 6-30 p.m.—Town Hall Compound—Proficiency Class.
No 2 Company—
Thursday 9 p.m.—Colaba North Fort 6" B L Gun Drill.
H F Coy—Parade at 6-30 p m at Apollo Bunder to-day (Tuesday) and proceed to Middle Ground for Technical Instructions.
Thursday 9th instant inspection by the Officer in charge Sub-Marine defences in India, when all men "must" parade.

2 The Corps will parade on Saturday next the 11th instant at 4 p. m, at the B V A Club and proceed to Colaba continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.
Members are requested to make a point of attending this parade.
Members who cannot parade at the club may proceed direct to Colaba.
Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Putties not to be worn.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V A.

IT will be remembered that on Sunday, December 18, the Very Rev. Canon McAlpine delivered a speech at Clifden in which he said that people would be fools to starve so long as fat sheep were grazing on the hill sides or sleek kine browsing on the plain. According to a correspondent of the "Irish Times" the advice did not fall on idle ears. A few nights after the speech was delivered some person unknown stole all Canon McAlpine's turkeys and wrote to him the next day thanking him for the hint.

Poor little fellow! He coughs so hard he cannot sleep. That makes him weak and sickly all the next day. His brother thinks this coughing is terrible. So do we, for we know that just a few doses of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

will cure this cough. For 60 years it has been the standard cough remedy for children. Look out for cheap imitations. Get the genuine.

In large and small bottles.

Avoid constipation. Hasten a cure by the use of Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Spend a Minute Now and a half-anna To-day

it will save you from regret later on.

The system upon which "The Times" offers for sale the recently completed Encyclopædia Britannica, and the way in which it makes this offer known, are devised to put both a knowledge of the work before its purchase, and its acquisition after full examination, as easily as possible within the reach of all.

The recently completed Encyclopædia Britannica is a library containing the entire world of human knowledge up-to-date, in articles (there are twenty-six thousand in all, illustrated by twelve thousand pictures) written by two thousand contributors—the most distinguished body of specialists that has ever collaborated upon any task. Anyone who is in the least interested in this, the greatest, and the most interesting, book in the world, can, without moving a step, and though he live in the depth of the country, learn ten times more about it than if he were required to go to a shop to see it.

Simply by filling in and tearing out the Inquiry Form below, and sending it to the post for a half-anna stamp, he can obtain a sample book which will give him as complete a knowledge of the work as if he had the 35 volumes in his house for days together to pore over. He gets this sample book for nothing. He does not even have to pay the postage.

Never has so much trouble been taken to give intending purchasers a thorough knowledge beforehand of a possession which they think of purchasing.

Everyone can afford it.

While the present offer lasts, "The Times" distributes the work so cheaply, that it has been purchased by working men earning artisan's wages. No one need therefore hesitate to enquire about the recently completed Encyclopædia Britannica because he imagines that, in spite of all he hears to the contrary, a library of 35 volumes which cost over £317,000 (47½ lakhs) to produce must be beyond his moderate means. A single payment of Rs. 5 secures delivery of the entire 35 volumes (with the revolving bookcase, if required) and subsequent monthly payments of Rs. 10 a month—5 annas 4 pies a day—suffice to complete the purchase.

Prices to be learned on inquiry:

1st Reason.

"The Times" purposely does not state in this advertisement the prices of the work in the various bindings, and for three reasons. In the first place it is by no means the wish of "The Times" that anyone should subscribe for the recently completed Encyclopædia Britannica without knowing exactly what the work is.

"The Times" saves the purchaser all intermediate profits by dealing direct with the subscriber, and therefore has no agents, sells through no shops—under such circumstances it is only right that intending subscribers should be sent the fullest material for forming their own judgment. An Order Form, containing full particulars as to prices, bindings and the instalment, system is sent *with the sample book*. Those who are not sufficiently interested in the work itself to spend a half-anna in writing for the sample book need hardly trouble about the prices.

2nd Reason.

In the second place it would be impossible for "The Times" to carry out its system of small instalments, with delivery of the entire work upon receipt of a first payment of only Rs. 5, unless orders were made out on the proper Order Form. Were "The Times" to advertise terms and prices in any other way than by sending one of these Order Forms, confusion would reign supreme. Cheques and postal orders for all sorts of amounts would come in at random there would be endless misunderstandings as to the number of payments to be made for the various styles of binding, "The Times" would have no guarantee that the subscriber to whom the volumes were delivered understood the system devised for his convenience. Even now, when "The Times" is careful never to state terms except by means of an Order Form, money is constantly being sent unaccompanied by a proper form, and this mean correspondence and delay.

3rd Reason.

The third reason why "The Times" notifies prices and terms only to those who take the trouble to inquire is that the present prices and terms are only temporary. The prices and terms quoted on the Order Forms which are to-day sent to inquirers are not the normal, the catalogue, prices and terms. The fact that the present less than half price, and the instalment system, are temporary is specifically stated on every Order Form sent out. No one who applies too late can therefore complain. No one who has the prices and the terms set before him can fail also to realize that the less than half price and the small instalments are for a short time only, and are soon to be replaced by the full price without the option of gradual payments.

Your only way of making sure act now.

This is an important point, because the offer will shortly have to be withdrawn, and "The Times" does not even undertake to give any notice of withdrawal. "The Times" can only say that when the offer is withdrawn, as it shortly must be, the recently completed Encyclopædia Britannica will thenceforward cost more than double its present price, as it already does in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, and that **the only way in which you can make sure of being in time is to send in your application NOW.**

Address : "6, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta," and post to-day for ½ anna.

TO THE MANAGER, "THE TIMES" (LONDON), CALCUTTA.

Please send me gratis, and post free, the 220-page Specimen Book of the recently completed Encyclopædia Britannica, and full particulars of the temporary offer at less than half-price and upon the instalment system.

Signed .....
[Please write clearly.]
Bg. 5.

Address .....

.....

Rank or Occupation .....

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AND RELIABLE HIGH CLASS

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ARE THE BEST

EVER imported into India, as they represent all that can be put into a CIGARETTE to make it a thoroughly satisfactory and delightful smoke.

Price per 100 Rs. 4-8.

Price per 100 Rs. 4.

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Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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